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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,404—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1898.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, etc., etc.
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"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

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Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5237	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Vibmer	17th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	8th "
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th "
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th "
M.L. ARABIA	7703	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7553	E. H. Gordon	19th "
† CARTHAGE	5237	C. Gadd	26th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th "
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	17th "
† CARTHAGE	5186	C. Gadd	24th "
M.L. ARABIA	7703	J. L. Parfit	31st "

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The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

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UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

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Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	7th Sept. 1898.
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.

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TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

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RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
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Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,305	21st Sep.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 1898.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

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Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	15th Sep., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class. Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

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Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 16, 1898.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

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S.S. "MATSUYAMA MARU, Capt. M. NISHIMURA, 2,938 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 8th September.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th Sept., 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,692 tons, on the 13th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 8th September, calling at Karrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Bussrah, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA." 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SECUNDRA," 2610 tons, on or about 7th Sep., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabayand Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA." 2,078 tons, on or about 15th September, 1898.

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PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore. For further particulars apply to

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Bombay, 7th September, 1898.

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LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

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Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	22nd Sept.

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The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
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Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper.
Tracing Sectional Paper.
Engineers' Glazed Papers for Ferro-Prussiate Process.
Ferro-Prussiate Papers.

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Moist Water Colours in Pans.
Slow-drying Colours in Tubes.
Oil Colours in Tubes.
Dry Water Colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil Colour Boxes.
Camel Hair Pencils.
Siberian do.
Sable Hair Pencils.
Hog Hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Do. Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.
Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Prepared Panels.
Tinted Boards.
Drawing Pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
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Easels.
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TO-NIGHT, 7th SEPTEMBER, at 9 p.m.

KHOONE NAHAK.

An Hindoostani adaptation from Shakespeare's "HAMLET."

Box Plan at the Theatre.

The Theatre will be illuminated with flags and lights. An Orchestra Band will be present.

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UNDER instructions from PLAGUE AUTHORITIES, Poona, it is necessary for each PASSENGER TRAVELLING from POONA to provide himself with a PASS for himself or family before applying for Tickets at the Poona Station. Passes may be obtained by applying (if possible the day before intended departure) from the following Officers :—

The Cantonment Magistrate.
The Chief Plague Authority.
The Executive Officer, Poona Cantonment.
All Commanding Officers of Regiments.
All Heads of Government Departments.

The City Magistrate and others for which see notice published by the Chief Plague Authority in every special cases of emergency only, the Station Master, Poona, is authorised to issue Tickets to Officials and their families on giving their names and addresses, and the place to which the applicant intends to proceed.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 6th September 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

WILL HOLD A

CLEARANCE SALE

OF EXCESS STOCK, IN THEIR

BYCULLA PREMISES

FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST TO 10TH.

EXCESS STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

THE SURAT CITY PRESS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Eighth ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No 2, Dean Lane, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 16th day of September, 1898, at 2-30 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor for the year ending 30th June, 1899, and to fix his remuneration.
5. To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th day of September, 1898, to the 22nd day of September, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the board,
NARANDAS RAJARAM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 30th August, 1898.

THE

NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE

TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL

IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS

AND

WATERFALL COFFEES

RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)

Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,

1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8.

No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

JEWELLERY MANUFACTURERS.—MARCKS AND CO., LTD., are prepared to manufacture Gold or Silver ware of any description or design. Brides maid's Brooches or Bangles, Birthday Gifts, Rings, Pin, Links. Prize Cups, Medals, Walking Sticks, Mounts, &c. &c. All manufactured under European supervision, Engraving Inscriptions, monograms, &c., at reasonable rates.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

NEW STOCK of TOILET SETS with large size Ewer and Basins. Many neat Patterns, at CHEAP PRICES. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

WORTH NOTING.—BLUE SERGE SUITS from Rs. 35, cut and finish guaranteed. West End Styles. ASQUITH & LORD, Apollo Street.

ST. JAMES'S SCHOOL, No. 7, Victoria Road, Mazagon. Boarding and Day School for Boys and Girls under the superintendence of Mrs. Dymond, widow of the late Head Master of St. Peter's School.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pensine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Rs. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, Young certified mechanical ENGINEER.—(European, 23)—about completing contract, desires responsible post, Bombay or Up-country. Used to erecting, fitting, and running Engines and Machinery of all classes, and management of men and works both at Home and in India. First-class testimonials and references. Apply "B," care of this Paper.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

SPARE TUNED REEDS for Aristons, Re. 1, for Euphoniums, Re. 1, for Phœnix, Rs. 3, Giant Harmonium Aristons, Rs. 3, Giant Phœnix, Rs. 3, Celestinas, Rs. 3. For Harmonium, Rs. 3.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1898 sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-2, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

MATHERAN—GRANVILLE HOTEL—a first class European Hotel RE-OPENS about 1st October. Also TO BE LET a commodious and splendidly situated BUNGALOW, "Aramitta Lodge."

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS SOLD at 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay, have uncommon Flavour, and are Specially adopted for mixing with Cheap inferior Teas sold in Bombay to improve their Flavour.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official to 1898. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anæmia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle,—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1893 :—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. . . . . Batliwalla's and Co.'s Cholera is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Cholera are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive. Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

LAWS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage A... To be had at this Office.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 28 Apollo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 ; Quarterly Rs. 3 ; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at low rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..... Rs. 6.

Packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT DUNCAN ROAD.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises by order of the mortgagee Mr. Mooljee Purshotum, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Sha Manockchand Sobhagchund, the following landed property :—

All that piece of Government land, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, within the registration sub-district of Bombay, on the eastern side of Duncan Road, containing by admeasurement about 85 6-9 square yards, assessed under C Ward No. 7392 and Street Nos. 85, 87, 89, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1759, new No. 8390, old Survey No. 1291, and new Survey No. 4752; and bounded on the east by a sweepers' passage, on the west by the said Duncan Road, on the north by the house of Mahomedally Bandbaly, and on the south by the house of Nusserwanjee Dorabjee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1898.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY-MADE PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co., and on account and at the risk of Thaker Liladher Jivraj, the following bales of country cloth manufactured at the Bengal Mills—

230 bales country-made piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhoolies, chudders, T. cloth, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

[redacted]DAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT [redacted]ell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quan[redacted]d coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

[redacted]e strong dog-cart,
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order,
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham,
1 black country-bred pony, 13 hands, a very good trapper, goes well in ridden.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 set brass mounted harness in perfect condition.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at New Bungalow, behind Bird Cage, close to Police Station, Middle Colaba, the valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plate ware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned upright grand cottage piano by Soundy and Company, a first rate small slate billiard table by John Roberts in very good order with balls, cues, lamp, &c., complete, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japance vases, a handsome strong chestnut Arab, a handsome strong vis-a-vis in very good order, a set of brass mounted single harness, etc., etc., the property of A. J. Commerdas, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1898.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON AT COLABA.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 2 p. m., precisely, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Cotton Green, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of cotton in full-pressed bales damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fernandez Villa, Bandora, opposite the St. Andrew's Church, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated ware, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc. the property of the late Mr. JOSEPH F. RODRIGUES.

The property will be on view three days before the sale.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort opposite Old Secretariat Building, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture plated ware crockery and glass ware mahogany square piano by Soundy pictures, lamps, gent's pneumatic bicycle etc the property of a gentleman

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, NEAR VITHULWADY, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 16th instant, at 4 p.m, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee, Nemchund Sobhagchund, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Nanibai, widow of Hansraj Kursou, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage dated 19th October 1892, and in the deeds of further charge dated respectively the 7th March, 1893 and 17th April, 1894, the following property, viz.—

All that piece of fazandari ground together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bombay, near Vithalwady, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 61 and sixty-three hundredth square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by the house of Hunsraj Kurson, on the west by the house of Valjee Boimjee, on the north by the Talewady Lane, and on the south by a public road, on which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward No. 1,631 and Street No. 77, 79 and 81.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m. each day, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, English dining table, best electro-plate ware, silverware, rich crockery and glassware, Collard and Collard cottage pianoforte by Schiedmayer, D.-B. B.-L. gun by William Powell, handsome pictures, windproof lamps, rich Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, nearly new victoria, handsome four-wheeled dog-cart, one pair of handsome grey horses, two powerful grey horses going in harness, double and single harnesses, two fox-terrier dogs, choice garden plants in china and earthen pots, pigeons, &c., the property of the late JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Sankli Terrace, Byculla, next to Fire Brigade, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plate ware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned grand cottage piano, harmonium, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, etc., the property of GEORGE POWELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 7th September, 1898.

A BOON TO MEN.

A DESCRIPTIVE TREATISE ON THE MODERN AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISEASES AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY IN MEN, including Premature Exhaustion and Loss of Vital Energy, with other allied affections, by local absorption. Revised and in progress, with the most advanced researches in the subject. Sent, in a plain sealed envelope, free of charge. —S. NORTON, 59 and 60 CHANCERY LANE, LONDON, ENGLAND. Established 30 Years.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-ed remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers is required, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by BEAUCLERK.

Price 8 Annas.

CAN BE HAD AT

THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

ARMY AND NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LD.,

DRAPERY DEPT., HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

MEMBERS are INFORMED that there will be A SALE of OVERSEASON GOODS, and REMNANTS, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, on THURSDAY, the 8th instant.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

DEPOSITS of Sums of Rs. 500 and upwards are received at special rates for short periods.

PRUDENTIAL DEPOSITS of Rs. 10 a month and upwards carrying 5 per cent. compound interest, afford a safe and profitable means of investing small savings.

STERLING DEPOSITS offer special advantages to firms or individuals wishing to make provision for sterling remittances in advance.

C. BERESFORD,
Manager.

Bombay Branch.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

THE VOLKART'S UNITED PRESS Co., Ld.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 7, Marine Street, on TUESDAY, the 13th September, 1898, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ended on 30th June, 1898.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To confirm the appointment of a Director.
4. To elect a Director in the place of one retiring by rotation but who is eligible for re-election.
5. To appoint an Auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.
6. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 5th to 13th September, 1898, both days inclusive, during which period the BOOKS of the Company are open for the inspection of Shareholders.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 31st August, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,

METAL MERCHANTS,

GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE.

SECOND-HAND INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE.

A LARGE STOCK of MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS FOR SALE, at Greatly Reduced Prices. Theodolites from Rs. 54, upwards. For lists apply to The SUPERINTENDENT, Canal Foundry and Workshops, Roorkee.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, at Walkeshwar, Narayen Dabholker's Road, near Sea Shore.

For particulars apply to

KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate,
Jail Road, Imam Wada, Khoja's Chawl.

TO BE LET.—AN AIRY BUNGALOW of H. H. the Aga Khan, near the Sea Shore, Bandra Hill, with Turkish Bath.

For particulars apply to

KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS,
Dry Plates, Developers, &c.,
Camerds, Hand and Stand ; Lenses.
All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c.
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipments.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,

51, ESPLANADE ROAD,

OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 9d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors :—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

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SINGAPORE, PENANG ..... Messrs. Boustead & Co.
HONGKONG ..... Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA ..... Bank of Australasia and Branch
COLOMBO ..... The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON ..... Bank of Bengal
AGRA ..... Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI ..... Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 2 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund ..... $ 90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

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This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

A WORD TO MOTHERS ON THE FEEDING OF THEIR INFANTS.

Extract from the *Housewife Annual*, 1896-7.

"THERE is not, perhaps, a more important question for a mother who is unable to nurse her infant than the selection of a suitable food as a substitute for that designed by Nature. Sometimes starchy foods are given to young infants which they are unable to digest, and as a consequence, instead of thriving, they remain thin and puny; and there are cases where fatal effects have followed such injudicious feeding. How important, then, for mothers in selecting a food to make sure that it is one upon which reliance may be placed!

"*Judging from repute, as well as from many excellent medical and private testimonials, the infants' food prepared by Messrs. Josiah R. Neave & Co., of Fordingbridge, may conscientiously be recommended.*

"A mistake may be made in classing this food with ordinary starchy foods, the use of which for young infants is to be deprecated. In a report of Dr. A. Stutzer, the well-known analytical chemist of Bonn, who is a director of the Chemical Laboratory of Rhenish Prussia, it is stated that the microscopic examination of Neave's Food, well cooked with milk, showed that no regular cellular structure of the vegetable constituents' origin could be recognised, and that the starch contained in the uncooked food was made fully digestible by cooking; and as regards the proportion of flesh-forming albuminoids and the bone-forming salts, there exists a perfect uniformity between Neave's Food and mothers' milk. A further important testimony to the value of this food, as relating to the matter in question, has been given in the *Medical Magazine*, edited by Dr. George J. Wilson, M.A., which states that the starch is so split up that after cooking no evidence of its presence can be detected by the microscope; thus doing away in this particular instance with the objection that foods containing starch are not digested by very young children; and the fact that numerous children have been brought up from birth upon this food, with the best results, is the strongest proof of the correctness of what is stated. The *Lancet*, the *Medical Journal*, and other well-known medical magazines have spoken in praise of Neave's Food, also many eminent doctors in this country, as well as in Germany and America."

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WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay. Hundred other Offices of the Company in India.

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BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.	No.	
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,185
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,110xd
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,150
Commercial Bank of India	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	8 p.c.	101
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,60,000	50	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	320	320	9 pr. ct.	329½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank of India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

PRESS COMPANIES.

Advocate	200	1,250	1,250	Yearly 75	1,195
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	15 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	9 60
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bombay Cotton Manufactures Co. Ltd	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	95 1-2
Bombay Cotton Supply Co.	600	200	200	18	182 1-2
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	800	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Calabe	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	—	dvd Rs 8	99
Fort	150	3,000	500	25+80	775
French	200	500	500	dvdRs30	490
Harvey and Sebastian	450	450	500	dvdRs30	365
Hingoli Press Co., Ltd.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	115
Khangaum	240	480	480	Rs 60	480xd
Mahuva Press Co., Ltd.	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	310
Mahmudpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	200	600	600	53	70
Mercantile	625	125	125	dvd Rs 4	70
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs35	365
Munnar M.	100	250	a.	15	120
New Berar	500	500	500	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	1,000	125	125	dvd 16½	170
Prince of Wales	150	600	60	30	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	370
Sassoon	900	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,100
Sind	400	72,000	750	50	49½
Sorab Woollen Mills	250	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat Cotton Press Co., Ltd.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	—	000		d a 6s	1065

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half yearly	
Ahmedabad Advance	700	1,000	900	Nil	75
Alliance	1,40	1,100	all	—	440
Anglo-Indian	1,14	—	—	00 Nil	43
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	81	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld. (Bellary)	371	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.40	500
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvdRs.25	530xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000		600
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	525
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd.	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,200xd
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvdRs.45	1,190
China Mills Co., Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	565
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	810
Colmbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught	600	500	500	25	600xd
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	—	Nil	445
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Carrimboy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	765
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs.25	390
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 10	475xd
Framjee Vettii	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	500
Hindusan	375	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Hingunghat Mills	700	800	500	40	60-650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	625xd
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,400
Imperial Mfg.	900	500	500	dvdRs.15	300
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	dvd 35	800
Indo-China Manufac turing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	25+80	540xd
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvdRs.7½	185
Jowraj Balloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	700
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	750	1,500	900	dvdRs.30	790
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	350	250	65	8 0xd
Khatao Maokunjee	1,800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.25	585
Leopold	2,500	100	100	7 1-2	200xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laksmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	950
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,000
Mahalurmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	—
Manookjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 75	2,140
Mohanlal K. Parekh & Mfg Co, Ld., Amraoti	—	—	—	—	8 2-1
Muzagon	5,000	250	—	dvdRs. 5	32 1-2
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.55	1,500
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld.	4,000	250	250	dvdRs.15	
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	
National	580	1,000	1,0 0	Nil	Rs 52½
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	1 a. 20	300
Oriental	5,72	625	625	dvd Rs30	180
Presidency Mills Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1 125
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	675
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	102½
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	635
Shahjapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs60	1,300xd
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	490
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	210
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	305
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,200	250	250	Rs.50	25
Standard Mill Co.	1,600	500	500	15	200
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	60
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs.20	593
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	450
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	30	37
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	90
Venishanker Lukhmidas Co. Ld.	900	500	900	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	450	1,000	1,000	Nil	245
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	500
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs.	250
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000		

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs .5	170
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	13	35
Badham Pile	6,000	100	100	12 pr ct	126
Bombay Commercial Trading Corporation	1,000	2,000	1,000	500	5,000
Do. New Issue.	500	575	625	75	1,250
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 3	60
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	50	1,150
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	270
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,800	200	200	dvdRs10	215
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2, 0	250	250	9 p ct.	230
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2, 0	500	50	—	68
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	30 pr. ct.	180xd
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	31	267
Kurrachee Landing Co.	500	500	200	2	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	140
Napier Hot Kos	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	25
Nicol Fo.	1,000	100	200	—	60
Oriental G. & Security Ins. Insurance	5,000	200	0	12 pr. ct.	114
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	200	100	dvd Rs 6	70
Port Canning Co.	5,000	250	1,000	dvdRs30	450xd
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	70
Treasurer & Co.	3,000	500	500	60	1,000xd
Thacker & Co.	1,000	100	100	—	140
Telephone Co.	5,000	200	100	dvdRs15	25

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5 h, 46 m. Sun sets, 6 h. 9 m. High water, 3-44 m., 2-54 a. Low water, 8-45 m., 9-17 a.

Cricket: Mr. P. D. Kangas XI vs. Kathiawar.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3-30 p.m.

Hingoloee Press Company, Meadow Street, 2 p.m.

New French Press Company, Marine Street, 4 p.m.

Hindustan Pressing and Manufacturing Company, Markur's Buildings, 4 p.m.

Gymkhana Sports, 5 p.m.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club, half yearly general meeting, 5-30 p.m.

Wilson College Literary Society, lecture by Dr. Marsh on Bacteriology with special reference to plague, 5-15 p.m.

Marine Court of Enquiry *re* grounding of the Cashmere, Esplanade Police.

Novelty Theatre, the Alfred Theatrical Company, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamers King Arthur and Canara, entered the Dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Karachi only, per extra s s Marie Valerie will be closed at the General Post Office at 9 a.m, to-day.

INDIAN TEMPERANCE ASSOCIATION.—A Public Meeting under the auspices of the Association will be held in the Money School Hall, Kalbadevi Road, at 6 p.m., to-day, when the Rev. Professor R. Mac-Omish, M.A. will give an address on "Temperance and Legislation."

THE LATE BAI DINBAI PETIT.—The funeral obsequies in connection with the death of Bai Dinbai Petit were performed on the afternoon of the third day, and also before dawn on the morning of the fourth day after death. The aggregate sum contributed for charitable and benevolent purposes at the conclusion of the ceremonies on the two occasions, was Rs. 2,70,351.

A LABOURER FATALLY INJURED.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, regarding the death of Suddoo Luckoo, a Hindu labourer, aged twenty-five years, residing at Coombharwada. Deceased was employed as a labourer in a workshop belonging to a Bora, at Narayen Dharoo Street. About a month ago, on a day, he was filling up a basket with pieces of old iron, when a piece pricked him on the third finger of his right hand, causing a wound thereon. He applied some household remedies to the wound and continued to attend his work for a week after the accident, when lock jaw set in, and he complained of difficulty in swallowing his food. On the 26th August, Saddoo was removed to the J. J. Hospital, where after his admission, fever came on and continued increasing. His condition grew worse, and he died at half past 11 o'clock on Monday night. A verdict of accidental death from tetanus was recorded.

THEFT BY A STEP-SON.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Narayan Luximon and Tookaram Gangaram, both Hindoo students, were charged, the former with stealing gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 81, belonging to his step mother, Bhagirthi; and the latter with assisting in disposing of a portion of the stolen property. The complainant and the first accused, who is her step-son were residing together at Girgaum. About six days ago, complainant missed her ornaments, and a report was made to the Police. On Monday last, a policeman doing duty in Marwaree Bazaar, noticed first accused, Narayen, attempting to dispose of a gold ornament, at a Marwaree's shop, and arrested him on suspicion. Narayen made a statement, which resulted in the discovery of the ornaments from two Marwarees, with whom they had been pledged by the accused, and also led to the arrest of the second accused. Narayen pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment. The second accused was discharged for want of sufficient evidence against him.

RELIGIOUS ECCENTRICITY LEADING TO SUICIDE.—On Monday last Soonderrao Babaji aged twenty-two years, a respectably connected Hindu, employed in the Audit Department of the B. B. and C. I. Railway and residing at Girgaum with his uncle, committed suicide by drowning himself in the Nacoda tank behind the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital. His body was recovered last evening when Mr. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry. It appears that deceased left home at 10 o'clock on Monday morning to attend his duty and did not return home in the evening although, on inquiry it was ascertained that he had left the office at 11 o'clock that day. A search was made for him and the police were informed of his disappearance. Last evening a Municipal labourer doing duty at the Nacoda tank noticed the body of the deceased floating on the surface of the water and he informed the police at the Esplanade Police Station. Inspector Brewin proceeded to the Tank and had the body removed. It was stated that he was of a very irritable temper and of a very religious turn of mind. The only reason that the witnesses gave for deceased committing suicide was, his religious eccentricity. The jury brought in a verdict of suicide.

FATALLY INJURED BY A FALL.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, by Mr. Turner, the Coroner, on view of the body of Chungoo Dhaya, a Hindu lad, aged six years, residing with his parents at Churney Wady. About half past 7 o'clock on Monday morning, deceased left the house, telling his mother, that he was going to fly kites on the road with two other lads. Deceased and his companions then proceeded in the direction of a six storeyed house, which is in course of construction in the same locality, with kites in their hands. On arriving at the house, Chungoo gave his kite to a companion named Rama, saying, that he was going to the top floor of the house to see the waves of the sea. Shortly after deceased had gone up, the noise of a fall was heard by the deceased's comrades, and on going into the house, they found Chungoo lying at the bottom of the chawk, bleeding from wounds on the head and with abrasions on various parts of the body. The parents were informed, and they carried deceased into their house, in an unconscious state. Some remedies were tried to restore his senses, but without effect, and deceased was eventually conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where he expired at 11 p.m. on the same day. A verdict of accidental death in accordance with the above facts, was returned by the jury.

A BAD BARGAIN.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Good prosecuted Gainoo Gopal, an aged Hindu, before Mr. S.B. Spencer, Acting Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on a charge of cheating Vithabai, a Hindu woman, in respect of a gold neck ornament valued at Rs. 30. About ten days ago, complainant, who resides at Khetwady, was going along the Tardev Road, when she was met by the accused. The latter suddenly picked up a bundle from the road, and showing it to the woman, said that he found it there. He then opened the bundle in the presence of the complainant, and taking out therefrom a bangle, which appeared to be made of gold, he asked her whether she would be willing to exchange it for the neck ornament, which she had on her person. The credulous woman believing the bangle to be made of gold, gladly accepted it in exchange for her genuine gold neck ornament. They then parted, and the woman on going home, showed the bangle to her husband, saying that she had made an excellent bargain. The husband on testing the bangle, discovered it to be made of brass, and struck his wife for her folly. The Police were informed, and the accused was arrested on Sunday last, at Grant Road. The accused then made a statement, and took the police to a Marwaree's shop, where he had pledged the ornament for Rs. 11. His worship convicted the accused, and sentenced him to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

ROVERS TOURNAMENT.

TEAMS are reminded that the entries close on Saturday next 10th instant. The ties will be drawn on Monday 12th instant, at 6-30 p.m. at Messrs. W. B. Green and Co. Apollo Bunder Rooms, all teams are requested to send representatives to the drawings.

Gentlemen desirous of subscribing to the Tournament Funds can have the subscription list sent them in forwarding their names to the undersigned.

ANGUS BROWN.
Hon. Secretary, Dock Ironworks.

RUSSIAN concerts in Paris and French concerts in St. Petersburg are among the different means resorted to by Franco-Russian diplomacy to keep the cordial understanding warm. Madame de Gorlinko-Dolina, of the Imperial Opera House, has been sent the palms of the Academy. She gives every summer a grand charity concert. This summer she invited M. Chevillard to direct the orchestra. He was besides honoured with an invitation to lead at a concert given at the Imperial residence of Pariosk. Madame Gorlinko-Dolina who has thrown herself with ardour into this diplomatic work of "libre echange" in music will next winter present M. Lamoureux to the French public. She will do so under the auspices of the Grand Duches Xenia, and bring him out in the foremost salons of St. Petersburg. Prince Louis Napoleon is a sympathising patron of Madame Gorlinko-Dolina's efforts. Why does not Lord Salisbury employ British musical stars to make a conquest of the French musical world? M.M. Chevillard and Lamoureux leading in London at a concert of Sir Arthur Sullivan would surely fetch a brilliant public, especially if they began at Marlborough or Clarence House.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

ADMINISTRATION REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1897-98.

THE Port Trust administration report of which the following is a summary, was issued last evening:—

In February 1897 when the Estimates for the year that closed on the 31st March last were under consideration, a great part of India was suffering from the effects of a famine. The exports of wheat, an important item in the income of the Trust had therefore entirely ceased, and trade generally was in a very depressed state. The difficulties of the situation were increased by the fact that the plague prevailed in the City of Bombay, and many of the frightened inhabitants having sought safety in flight to the surrounding districts, the local industries were for the time partially suspended. The outlook was thus most unpromising, but the Trustees hoped that the prosperity of the country would speedily revive, with a good rainfall in the ensuing S. W. monsoon. Upon this assumption they calculated on the revenue being only Rs. 46,000 short of the estimated expenditure. Their expectations have happily been more than realised in as much as a good harvest joined to an opportune demand in Europe has resulted in the exports of wheat this season being largely in excess of the average. But the shipments having only commenced towards the end of March were too late to make any appreciable addition to the receipts of 1897-98. Their calculations were also thrown out by a second outbreak of plague in the City, as severe as the first, and attended with the same difficulties in regard to the local trade. Notwithstanding these adverse circumstances the revenue improved to the extent indicated by the following comparative figures, but the payments in respect of ground and shed rents having again fallen into arrears (about Rs. 40,000 above the average) and expenditure having unexpectedly to be incurred because of the plague (Rs. [illegible]) there was a deficit altogether of Rs. 1,93,

The earnings in past years were—1892-93 Rs. 44,82,741. 1893-94 Rs. 46,29,009. 1894-95 Rs. 45,97,039. 1895-96 Rs. 48,21,198. 1896-97 Rs. 45,61,977. 1897-98 Rs. 45,97,039. Average Rs. 46,57,355.

COMPARISON OF ESTIMATES AND ACTUALS.

The estimates and actuals of 1897-98 compare as follows:—

	Estimated Amount.	Total.	Actual Amount.	Total.
	Rs	Rs	Rs	Rs
Revenue proper	48,07,409		45,97,659	
Add—				
Book Adjustments				
Withdrawals from Depreciation Accounts	20,600		50,770	
Share of Engineering Establishment debitable to Capital	50,000		—	
		48,78,009		46,48,429
Expenditure proper	48,53,409		47,96,279	
Add—				
Book Adjustments				
Expended on renewals chargeable to Depreciation	20,600		50,770	
Share of Engineering Establishment debitable to Capital	50,000		—	
		49,24,000		48,47,049
Estimated Deficit, Rs		46,000	Actual Deficit.	1,98,650

The Revenue Receipts proper for the reasons given show the large difference of Rs. 2,09,701. The expenditure on the other hand, although burdened with unforeseen expenses in connection with the plague, amounting to Rs. 39,803 shows a saving of Rs. 57,121. The deficit of Rs. 1,98,640 will be made good from the Reserve Fund, accumulated for the purpose, and after this appropriation the balance at the credit of that Fund, taking the par value of the securities in which it is invested, will be Rs. 9,57,035.

SPECIAL CHARGES.

The Revenue Expenditure proper includes charges aggregating Rs. 2,07,103 for Sinking Funds, Rs. 1,00,678, appropriated to cover the depreciation of plant of all kinds, and Rs. 21,70,819 on account of interest.

CAPITAL EXPENDITURE, CAPITAL DEBT.

The expenditure on works chargeable to Capital amounted to Rs. 5,00,344, of which Rs. 4,900 were met from Revenue. The Capital Debt of the Trust at the beginning of 1897-98 stood at the sum of Rs. 5,18,50,300. In the course of the year Rs. 949 were paid to Government towards the reduction of their debt, one half going to the reduction of debt bearing interest at 4½ per centum, and the other half to the reduction of the non-interest bearing debt of which only Rs. 2,59,097 remains to be paid off. On the other hand Rs. 78,009 were received from Government on account of the Victoria Dock and completes the loan of 96 lakhs that Government agreed to make to the Trustees for that work. The advances made bear varying rates of interest the Trustees being charged the rate at which Government borrowed, but the average is about 4 per centum. The sum of Rs. 78,000 last advanced bears interest at 3½ per cent., but the money having been raised at a small discount (98·329) the Trustees have been debited with Rs. 79,325. It was the intention of the Trustees to have raised a loan of 12 lakhs during the year, 9 lakhs being required to repay a short time loan, bearing interest at 5 per cent., which matured in August 1897, and 3 lakhs for new works; but owing to the tightness of the money market the issue of the loan was postponed to a more favourable time, and the expenditure amounting to Rs. 10,59,221 was meanwhile met from cash balances. This sum must be added to the indebtedness of the Trust.

The amount of debt due by the Trustees at the close of the year was, therefore, Rs. 5,20,88,058 as follows:—

Debt on 1st April 1897		Rs 5,18,50,360
Deduct—		
Proceeds of sale of old plant, &c. Rs	848	
Debenture Loan of 1887 at 5 per cent paid off	Rs 9,00,000	
	Rs	9,00,848
	Rs.	5,09,49,512
Add—		
Borrowed for works in progress at Victoria Dock	Rs	79,325
Total as per Account page 6	Rs	5,10,28,837
Advances against Loan of 12 Lakhs	Rs	10,59,221
Total	Rs	5,20,88,058

LIST OF DEBTS AND LOAN.

The debt is made up as follows;—

Debts due to Government bearing interest at 4½ per cent as per Scedule C of Act VI of 1879	Rs	2,02,20,360
Not bearing interest	Rs	2,59,697
Victoria Dock Loan at 4 per cent. Rs 99,85,220		
" at 3½ per cent. Rs 5,47,097		
" at 3 per cent Rs 1,95,801		
	Rs	98,00,124
Total due to Government	Rs	3,02,80,181
Debts due to the General Public;—		
Foreshore Securities Rs 75,42,900		
Debentures, 4 per cent Rs 97,47,976		
* Debentures, 5 per cent Rs 24,33,000		
Debentures at 3½ per cent Rs 10,25,000		
		2,07,48,876
	Rs	5,10,28,837
Advances against Loan of 12 Lakhs	Rs	10,59,221
	Rs	5,20,88,058

* Loan of 1889 for Rs 14,33,000 repayable in 1899
" 1890 for Rs 10,00,000 " in 1900
24,33,000

ASSETS.

Against this debt the Trustees possess the Properties and Assets enumerated in the statement of expenditure on Capital Account pages 8 to 11 of the Accounts) and the General Balance Sheet (pages 2-5) shows that after deducting the price of land and plant sold the value of the assets is Rs. 5,52,03,304. The difference between this sum and the Capital Debt (Rs. 5,20,81,059) is Rs. 31,15,306, but Rs. 6,19,534 must be added on account of the adjustment of advances made from the General Cash Balance, and the sums paid from revenue in reduction of debt or increase of assets will then be found to amount Rs. 37,34,840.

These figures do not, however, represent the whole improvement that has taken place in the financial position of the Trust. In addition to the progress made in the reduction of debts, Reserve and Depreciation Funds have been accumulated, which together amounted on the 31st March to Rs. 31,63,695 as follows:—

		Rs.
1	Sinking Fund, Victoria Dock Loan	5,68,912
2	Depreciation Funds on account of Machinery, Dredgers, and other vessels and plant	14,04,322
3	Reserve Fund	11,83,705
4	Fire Insurance Fund	62,850
5	Sinking Fund against Discount on Loan of 1885	83,213
6	Sinking Fund against depreciation on the Wooden Pier at the Bulk Oil Installation	1,800
7	Stores advance Account	32,632
	Rs	33,62,235
	Less—Amount of deficit to be drawn from Reserve Fund	1,98,660
	Total Rs	31,63,695

Moreover the statement of Properties and Assets (Pages 8-11) excludes the value of the light vessel, the Kennery and Prongs light houses and other works, costing over 13 lakhs of rupees, made over to the Trust by the late Harbour Board without charge. And it takes no account of the fact that the landed properties of the Trust which comprise more than a half of the Trustees' possessions have greatly increased in value. It does not indeed profess to be a true Block Account, and the Trustees' position in regard to their indebtedness is actually more satisfactory than would be gathered from a scrutiny of the figures alone.

SINKING FUNDS.

Under the present arrangements upwards of three Lakhs of rupees are annually appropriated to Sinking Funds, which added to the progress already made, would seem in the circumstances of the case to be a sufficient provision under this head. The question is one requiring very careful adjustment. On the one hand the increasing value of the land estates and the permanency of the works of the Trust consisting for the most part of docks, wharfs, warehouses, &c., which can only very gradually deteriorate, and on the other the duty of fostering the trade by the improvement of facilities and reduction of local charges combine to render unnecessary as well as inexpedient the appropriation of any more of the Trustees' ordinary income than is now set aside for the purpose. The effect of increasing the Sinking Funds would under existing conditions, the expenditure and the income of the Trust being generally about equal, result in the trade of the present time being unduly burdened. Because, the Trustees being under an obligation to raise an income sufficient to pay the interest on their debts and much of their land estates being still unproductive, the rates levied on the trade are maintained at a higher level than they otherwise would be, in order to make up the deficiency in ground rents. Any further payments towards the reduction of debts may therefore pending the development of the land estates and the general expansion of revenue be conveniently left as in the past to years of surplus. It may be added that the Trustees expect to be in a position soon to relieve the expenditure to the extent of rather more than a lakh of rupees per annum by the reduction of the pension list by the retirement of several of the senior officers of the Board, but this is an item which will eventually become insignificant as pensions in future will only be payable to inferior servants. For the superior grades a Provident Fund has been provided, and the growth of this Fund account for some of the increase on the debit side of the account, but against such increase must be placed the receipts in the shape of interest on the Fund investments. And lastly the Plague was the cause of an expenditure in connection with hospitals and camps of Rs. 19,803 which is entered under this head.

14. The expenses on the Bunder Properties have likewise increased to the extent of Rs. 48,212, the Plague being again accountable for some part of the excess about Rs. 10,000 having been spent in white washing and cleansing the Grain Market and other sheds repeatedly so as to ensure their being thoroughly disinfected, and on other precautionary measures. The cost of scavenging has in recent years been permanently increased by reason of the stable litter having to be carted a considerable distance to the Municipal Depots, an expenditure which is, however, covered by a special fee levied on cattle stabled on the Trustees' land; the extension and development of the Mazagon, Tank Bunder and Frere Estates, which will improve the revenue, have also added to the cost of repairs and maintenance. The cost of Establishment, was higher, but in the recent scheme of reorganization has been considerably reduced.

15. The Docks, on the other hand, as the traffic was less in 1893-94, show a comparative saving, after allowing Rs. 10,000 for special Plague, expenditure, of Rs. 79,408 mostly in charges for labour which are proportionate to the traffic; dredging also shows a saving, for the Docks and channels having been thoroughly cleared out in 1896-97, there was less silt to be removed in 1897-98. The expenses at the Merewether Dry Dock were more by Rs. 35,104, for the good reason that the revenue was more than twice that earned in 1893-94.

COMPARISON OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURE.

The income and expenditure of the Trust for the past six years compare thus—

	1892-93 Rs	1893-94 Rs	1894-95 Rs
Income	44,87,504	47,00,349	48,79,086
Expenditure—			
Interest	21,37,249	20,99,025	21,01,014
Other Charges	25,15,861	26,14,190	27,70,139
Total	46,53,110	47,13,215	48,71,153
	Deficit 1,55,606	Deficit 12,866	Surplus 7,933
	1895-96 Rs	1896-97 Rs	1897-98 Rs
Income	49,15,586	47,97,617	46,48,409
Expenditure—			
Interest	21,49,037	21,57,283	21,70,819
Other Charges	27,88,117	28,94,134	26,76,220
Total	48,52,744	50,51,417	48,47,049
	Surplus 62,844	Deficit 2,53

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ON

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1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Sixth article will appear in

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OF FRIDAY.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 6.

THERE was an extra allotment of Indian Council Bills made yesterday in London to the extent of Rs. 1,50,000, on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unaltered at 1s. 3 3-4d.

For Consols the quotation yesterday was 110 5-16 ex. French Rentes declined 1-4 per cent to 103; but Paris Exchange on London advanced 1-2 centime to 25·26 1-2 fcs. Indian Sterling Loan was 1-2 per cent. higher at 114; while 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities were 1-16 per cent. lower at £62 1-2. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 3-4 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 7-8d. per oz. The quotation for Braziers' Copper was £59-5s; and that for Yellow-Metal 5 3-16.

The price of Linseed was 37s. per 416 lbs., September-October shipment, to Hamburg, sellers via the Canal in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet, Surats quiet, Arrivals quiet but steady. The day's Sales were 10,000 bales, and the Imports 1,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans declined 1-32d. to 3 9-32d. per lb. The Manchester market closed quiet.

The New York market was closed yesterday.

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone today, with a small business doing, and prices Re. 1 per candy higher. The purchases on account of shippers amounted to 1,000 bales, of which 400 were Wadhwan at Rs. 139 per candy; 300 Akola at Rs. 129; 100 Dhulia at Rs. 120; 200 Bengal at Rs. 128 to Rs. 135. The mills took 100 bales Wadhwan at Rs. 130; 100 Burhanpur, at Rs. 131; 100 Dharwar at Rs. 137; and 100 Morbi, at Rs. 129 1-2.

WHEAT and SEEDS are quiet and unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	108	bales.
Wheat	1,779	cwts.
Linseed	8,497	,,
Rapeseed	15,230	,,
Gingellyseed	1,419	,,
Poppyseed	1,985	,,
Castorseed	6,591	,,
Rice	10,305	,,

FREIGHTS are a steady market. A line has been done for October shipment at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has continued steady in tone at 1s. 3 29-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 15-16d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Business was again very limited in extent; a moderate amount of Bank Paper was taken; and Telegraphic was available at 1s. 3 15-16d. rates closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 15-16d. ,,
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 15-16d. ,,
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d. ,,
Francs	1'99 1-4 ,,

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations have been steady to-day at 94 1-8 for 3 1-2 per Cents for Money, 93 15-16 for Account, and 84 1-4 for Threes.

SHARES.—Central India Mill and Jamshed Manufacturing Co. have declined Rs. 15 each, and New Great Eastern, Rs. 25; while, on the other hand, China, Manockjee Petit, and Currimbhoy have advanced Rs. 10 each, and Oriental Rs. 20.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been quiet.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 7-8

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's s s Uia, 3,310 tons, Captain Wadge, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's s s Canara, 1,216 tons, Captain E Staff, sailed yesterday, for Zanzibar, &c, with a general cargo.

THE s s India, 2,590 tons, Captain J Robertson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta via coast-ports with a general cargo.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain C O'Wen, sailed yesterday for Aden, and Maculla via Karachi with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J O Tice, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, (3rd September), via Kathiawar coastports with a general cargo, Mr G G Ban Sibi, and 207 passengers.

THE following is the list of passengers to Trieste and Venice per Austrian Lloyds s s Maria Valerie, sail yesterday:—From Bombay—Lieut R St C Battine Mr and Mrs Kadri Bey, Master Kadri, Mr R Lantenegger, Mrs Phillip Neville, Count and Countess Nayhaus, and Captain C Spearman. From Karachi—Mrs Bali and Infant, Mr J S Couper, Mr and Mrs Davison and 2 infants, Lieut and Mrs A L Jacob, and Mrs G R J Shakespear, and child.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPTEMBER 6.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson.	...	A Munjee
Secundersha (schr).	99	Nacoda ..	...	...
Ifeafee	372	Nacoda	...	A Munjee
Bombay	2049	Turner	Calcutta &c.	J M & Co
Canning	...	Baugh	...	R I M S
Culna	1461	Groom	...	M M & Co
Bengal	2753	Wibmer	Aden	P & O Co
Mozaffari	1387	McAllister	Jeddah	B & P S N Co
Bedouin	2245	Godwin	...	W & A G & Co
Kilwa	993	Maclean	P Gulf	M M & Co
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Joosub

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 6.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Paramatta	2854	Preston	China	13-9	P & O S N Co
B	Dido	3127	Pickering	Hall	...	F M & Co
H& J	H M S Magdala and Tenasserim	...	Fleet R N.	...	...	R Navy
K	Telesfora	2668	Deoginage	Antwerp	8-9	K N & Co
L	Bahadurl	829	Ahmed	...	...	Shprd & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)	...	...	H C Joosub
M	M Marx	1959	Nisilmarn	Tuticorin	7-9	NY Kaisha
O	Secundra	1674	Allen	Zanzibar	7-9	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Sabarmati	524	...	...	Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	...	Do
Satrunji	547	Badroo	Karachi	6-9 Do
Brahmani	524	...	...	Do
Kaveri	553	Faokeer	Vijayadurg	9-9 Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Branksome Hall	2155	Hood	Dunkirk	14-9	K N & Co
3	Singapore	2432	Pizzarello	Genoa	13-9	F Balduino
4	Letimbro	1401	Balsite	China	12-9	F Balduino
5	Carthage	2343	Gadd	London	10-9	P & O S N Co
7	Aglaia	1173	Perdis	Calcutta	10-9	A L S N Co
8	M Valerie	2643	Mitis	Trieste	8-9	A L S N Co
10	Raventhaler	1828	Freedon	Karachi	10-9	Glade & Co
15	Jubeda	3804	Tyndall	R S Ports	...	H C Joosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	10-9	M M & Co

MERCEWETHER DRY DOCK.

Samos	6839 gross tons	T M & Co

*Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVAL.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi, Sept 3

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
6	Lumra s	Russell	Karachi, &c
	King Arthur s	Owen	Maculla, &c
	India s	Robertson	Calcutta, &c
	Canara s	Stabb	Zanzibar, &c
	Ula s	Wadge	Calcutta

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 30th July 1898, on 1,573·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,19,000	1,60,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	71	96	2	169
For previous 3 weeks of half-year.	4,02,000	6,85,030	13,000	11,00,030
Total for 4 weeks	5,21,000	8,45,000	8,45,030	13,83,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,03,829	1,70,622	1,70,622	2,75,911
Per mile of Ry. do.	62	102	2	167
Total to corresponding date do.	4,58,766	8,67,769	29,133	13,55,667

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 4,089
Ditto to date ..... ,, 37,333

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

AHMEDABAD.

DEATH.

LALKAKA—September 5, at Ahmedabad, Jamsetji Dorabji Lalkaka, Government Pensioner, aged 51.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HENDLEY—August 29, at Race View, Simla, the wife of Surgeon-Major H Hendley, Indian Medical Service, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

POLWHELE—KAYE—August 30, at Ghazipur, N-W P, by the Rev C F W Hatchell, John Archibald Polwhele, 4th son of T R Polwhele, of Polwhele, Truro, to Annie Louisa, younger daughter of William Kay, I C S, Retired.

DEATHS.

FRASER—September 2, at Parkul Tea Estate, South Sylhet, Hugh Thomson Fraser, aged 30 years.

RODGERS—August 24, at Woodlands, Mussoorie, after a long and distressing illness, William Kelly Rodgers, late an Assistant Engineer on the O and R Railway, aged 58 years.

SEMPLE—August 31, at Kasauli, Punjab, of enteric fever, Marion Ethelwyn, the dearly loved wife of Major J Semple, R A M C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 7, 1898.

THE extraordinary persistance with which the French Government, the Chamber of Deputies and the French press kept repeating "chose jugee" as the readiest means of silencing critics who were not satisfied that Captain Dreyfus' condemnation was in accordance with the regular course of law is the more inexplicable, seeing that French jurisprudence provides machinery of the most perfect kind to overhaul judgments wrongly pronounced, reverse them, and compensate the victims of judicial error. No machinery of the kind is known to English law. If a Criminal Court condemns a man on false evidence there is no legal powers to enforce redress. Everything depends on the view the Home Secretary may take of the facts. If he interests himself in the matter he addresses, the Queen to "pardon" the sufferer and he is turned out of prison into the street without any rehabiliation or confirmation whatever. For the wrongly condemned in England the law has no redress and no pity; the adverse verdict of a jury is for such unfortunates a fearful reality which cannot be set aside by appeal. In France a man convinced of his innocence who has been sent to penal servitude for life may appeal to the Courts for a retrial; his friends may do so on his behalf, and if he should die in prison his wife or parents or grand parents, children or grandchildren can move the courts to have a wrongful conviction set aside and claim substantial damages from the State in satisfaction of the material and moral injury occasioned by a default of justice. A remarkable case in point has just been decided in the Court of Appeal of Rouen and the results advertised in great detail in the *Journal Officiel*, the *Figaro* and four other papers of wide circulation. In 1893 two young men, named respectively Jamet and Leger, were found guilty by the Assize Court, the former of perpetrating and the latter of being accessory to an outrage on a girl twelve years of age, and a Madame Verney was convicted and sentenced to eight years' penal servitude as an accomplice. The conviction took place in November 23, 1893, so that the parties concerned have undergone five years' travaux fortes before they obtained redress. On April 7, 1898, the Court of Cassation at the instance of the Minister of Justice quashed the conviction and directed that there should be a new trial by the Court of Assizes at Rouen. The second jury found the three accused not guilty, the evidence being conclusive that the alleged crime had never been committed. The judge issued an ordinance of acquittal under article 358 of the Criminal Procedure Court, and the case went up before the Court of Appeal to consider the claim of Lamet and Leger to 60,000 francs each, damages for wrongful conviction and imprisonment of Madame Verney to 30,000 francs.

The three Judges of the Appeal Court having heard counsel for the claimants and the Advocate-General for the Minister of Justice, decreed to Jamet and Leger 30,000 francs and to Madame Verney 10,000 francs compensation as damages for the wrong inflicted and the sufferings undergone. Article 446 of the Code of Criminal Procedure is set out in full in the published judgment. The claim for compensation is to be paid in the first instance by the State; which can prosecute again in the civil courts the false accuser or the false witness whose action caused the original conviction. The costs of the case are also recoverable from the State. The Code prescribes the publication of the decree establishing the innocence of the accused in certain newspapers, and playcarding in the town in which he was condemned, or that in which he resided, and in the place where the crime was alleged to have been committed. Nothing would be more inequitable than his admission that a man may be wrongly convicted and unjustly punished for a crime that he did not commit; nay even for an alleged crime that had not been committed by any one. Why then all the fuss about the *chose jugee* in the Dreyfus case? The procedure to be taken to secure a new trial when a miscarriage of justice is alleged, is so well known that the Minister of Justice recommended M. Scheurez-Kestner, Vice President of the Senate who interested himself on behalf of M. Dreyfus to appeal to the Court of Cassation, quash the conviction and obtain a new trial. The Minister promised to facilitate such an application. It is one of the many inexplicable things puzzling the disinterested onlooker in this strange eventful drama that this advice was never acted upon. Yet when M. Zola had cause to complain of wrongful conviction he at once went to the Court of Cassation which pronounced the proceedings irregular and ordered a new trial. On the other hand what is to be thought of the amazing indiscretion, to use no harsher word of M. Cavaignac, Minister of War reading in the Chamber, a letter written and as it turns out forged two years after Dreyfus was tried, to prove that he was rightly convicted? Obviously a letter only produced two years after the event could not have formed part of the proofs on what Dreyfus was found guilty. The grievance which had to be dealt with was the irregularity of showing the officers constituting the Court—Colonel Henry was one of them—a document which neither the accused nor his counsel was permitted to see. M. Cavaignac's good faith is admitted. Why did he not face the issue when he found he had been deceived and frankly admit the necessity, moral as well as legal, of a new trial? Colonel Henry, in the Emperor Nero's historic phrase has executed justice on himself. His *coup de rasoir* has clearly made revision inevitable.

THE abnormal monetary conditions of the year 1897-98, naturally bad the effect of diminishing the net circulation of Government notes. The annual report of the Paper Currency Department shows that the average net circulation was 24¼ crores only, as compared with nearly 26 crores in the preceding year, and 29½ crores in 1895-96. The fluctuations were unusually great in the first half of the year, the circulation being at a minimum during the first quarter and then suddenly rising to the maximum of the whole period. The net circulation cannot be regarded as an infallible indication of the public use of notes, as it includes the value of notes held in the Government treasuries but as a rule in the absence of disturbing causes, the net and active circulation vary together and this was the case last year. The active circulation of notes amongst the people averaged 1,744 lakhs as against 1,987 in the preceding year, and 2,024 in 1895-96. In the dull season from June to November there was a recovery in the public demand for notes, but as soon as the export trade became brisk a large declins again set in. The Presidency Banks note balances were increased by the cessation of trade demands in the monsoon, but the flotation of the Government loan in August led to a decrease in the note balances, which remained low during, the rest of the year. Their aggregate average for the twelve months was 240 lakhs as against 272 lakhs in the preceding year and 377 lakhs in 1895-96. The table of variations in individual circles show that the chief decreases in the net circulation occurred in the Calcutta and Bombay circles, and that Rangoon and Allahabad are the only circles that show no falling off. There was a decrease in notes of all denomination excepting those of Rs. 5, Rs. 10, and Rs. 10,000, the increase in the latter being due to the growth of the Reserve Treasury balances which mostly consist of these notes. Ten rupee notes form over 70 per cent of the total circulation; and five rupee notes are second on the list with close on 10 per cent. of the aggregate, hundred rupee notes standing third at 8·8 per cent. Exclusive of the Rs. 10,000 notes the average value of each note in circulation last year was Rs. 30. The currency reserve to meet the notes in circulation comprised 14½ crores held in silver coin; 25½ lakhs in gold coin or bullion, and 10 crores invested in Government securities. The gold coin and bullion is the first that has been held in the Reserve since 1875, and represents the amount received under the Gold Note Bill passed last year. The nominal value of the investments is about 21 lakhs less than the book value of slightly less than 10 crores returned in the estimate. These investments brought in a return of nearly 30 lakhs of rupees. Transactions between Head offices and Agencies were more freely resorted to than usual with a view to prevent actual remittances. The disbursements of the department amounted to over 5½ lakhs of rupees, leaving a net profit of 24½ lakhs.

The issues of notes increased to the extent of 572 lakhs and the receipts to that of 230 lakhs, this being due to the large sums obtained to meet Famine and War expenditure, the amounts being first transferred to remittance treasuries in the form of notes, and then exchanged for coin. The cancellations during the year were fully eighty per cent. of the issues, the withdrawal of notes which have been at all soiled being regarded as an important safeguard against forgery. The encashment of "foreign" notes, that is the payment in one Circle of notes issued in another, aggregated in value to 12 1-4 crores. Bombay cashed fewer notes of most circles than usual, but its acceptance of Karachi paper largely increased, this being due presumably to the paralysis of trade in the Sind capital, and the very favourable investments offered by the high rate of interest prevalent in Bombay. The new rupee coinage of the year was confined to rupees coined in substitution of the old Bhopal and Kashmir coinage, those States having agreed to adopt British coinage. The Bhopali rupees were received at the rate of Rs. 124 for every 100 British rupees. Soldered coin (that is coin that has been used for ornaments) were reported to have been tendered to an increased extent in this Presidency and in the Central Provinces, and an enquiry was instituted as to whether the practice was general in all parts of India. They showed that there had been some slight increase in the amounts tendered in the North-Western Provinces, Punjab, and some of the "India treasuries" but it did not appear that the amounts tendered had assumed important dimensions, while the other Provinces, except Bombay and the Central Provinces, showed no appreciable increase. It was only in the Central Provinces that the increase was marked and it was not considered necessary to take any special steps in the matter. It was attributed, and no doubt correctly, to the effects of the Famine in those parts of the country where the practice of turning rupees into ornaments most largely prevails. Both in number and value the claims in respect to lost notes increased during the year especially as regards half notes lost in the post, which numbered 619 as against 486 and 280 in the two preceding years. Altogether 1,558 claims were made and they represented a value of Rs. 1,26,705, as against Rs. 90,830 in 1896-97. Only 110 whole notes were reported as lost or destroyed, while claims were made in respect to 1,163 half notes. A few of these claims were fraudulent, the presenters alleging themselves to have been in possession of the entire notes at a time when the "missing" half-notes were in the Currency Office. As Mr. Harrison is on leave the report has not his usual interesting note on rupee circulation as an appendix. The information would be specially valuable in respect to last year, and it is rather singular that no attempt is made to continue the work Mr. Harrison does so well when he is here. We are told, however, that the percentage of hoarded rupees brought into circulation increased to 38·6, and that the 120 crores in circulation is estimated to include 72 lakhs of William IV. coin, which is always withdrawn from circulation when received at the Treasuries.

WHETHER the Arab camelry in pursuit of the Khalifa run their quarry to earth or not cannot be said to be a matter of very great political moment, for with the loss at Omdurman of 15,000 of his troops, and the dispersal of nearly all the remainder, his tyrannical rule has come to an end, never to be restored. Still although his day is at an end, and his following is reduced to 150 men, it is quite possible he may still be able to do some mischief if he is not captured. The restoration of trade, and of safety to life and property may be hindered in the interior if he is not either captured by his pursuers or driven beyond the confines of the Soudan. Kordofan to which he is fleeing is the province lying between Darpur and the Upper Nile, which was reduced by Mehmet Ali in 1821. Its estimated area is 100,000 square miles, and before the revolt of the Mahdi, it had an export trade alone worth £150,000 per annum. The tribes of this region have long since renounced Mahdism.

AMONGST recent arrivals at Simla is Dr. Lingard, head of the Civil Veterinary Department, Bacteriological Laboratory, at Muktesar, in the Naini Tal hills, who is understood to be consulting the Government of India on the subject of the further development of the system of anticattle plague inoculation, which has given such promising results, both in South Africa and in Behar.

A SHARP shock of earthquake was felt at Darjeeling on Sunday morning.

CAPTAIN WATKINS, R. E., Field Engineer, Malakand Force, has been posted to the Military Works Department, Punjab Command.

LIEUTENANT WHITE, 16th Bengal Cavalry, has been offered the Adjutancy of the Viceroy's Bodyguard, vice Captain Birdwood, whose tenure of appointment has expired.

MAJOR-GENERAL JENNINGS, C. B., Commanding the Oudh District, has proceeded to Fatehgarh on inspection duty, accompanied by Major Paul, Deputy-Assistant Adjutant-General.

CURIOUSLY enough, the relief train sent to the scene of the recent collision on the Eastern Bengal State Railway itself collided with a goods train. Three men were injured, and the rolling-stock damaged.

CAPTAIN BROWNRIGG, 28th Bombay Pioneers, and Lieutenant Condon, 18th Bengal Infantry, proceed to Dharwar and Kathiawar, respectively, on plague duty. Captain Jenkin Jones, 13th Bombay Infantry, and Lieutenant Anderson, 3rd Bombay Cavalry, are ordered to Bombay for duty under the Plague Commission.

SCARCELY any rain fell at Meerut during August till late in the month, and all standing crops had begun to wither from the drought. The timely rain at the end of the month, which amounted to four and a half inches, has fortunately removed all cause for anxiety, and prospects have been very greatly improved thereby. The total rainfall in the district up to the end of the month is exactly half the average of former years.

THE Russian naval manœuvres in the Black Sea have commenced. A new submarine boat, invented by a Russian naval officer, is (says the *Daily Mail's* Odessa correspondent) being secretly tried. Special attention is to be paid to speed of the cruisers, torpedo-boats and destroyers this year. The new battle-ship now nearing completion at the Nicolaieff Dockyard will have her engines and boilers fitted to burn petroleum.

A RETURN of loss of life in the Royal Navy for the year 1897 has been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The return was moved for by Lord Charles Beresford, M.P., and ordered to be printed on July 22. It states that the number of officers, warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, and Marines was 83,274. Of these 45 were drowned; 61 lives were lost by other accidents and 316 lives were lost by sickness. The percentages are—drowning ·05, other accidents ·07, all accidents ·12, sickness 38. The total of lives lost was 422.

No date has yet been fixed for His Highness the Maharaja and the State Council removing to their winter head-quarters at Jammu, but it is rumoured that they will leave Srinagar by the middle of September. The Resident in Kashmir arrives back at Srinagar from tour next week, and then the actual date of His Highness's departure will be decided.

A CORRESPONDENT who has just been facing the trying ordeal of the Indian Civil Service examination writes to the "Daily Telegraph." "It would be well that all candidates should know what they are letting themselves in for before they enter. On most subjects two papers are set, on others even three, in all of which it is practically compulsory to answer six questions. Thus if a man takes up the minimum number of nine subjects, he has at least ten days' or sixty hours writing before him. Few can stand this without regular training. No man should face the examination without (a), first-hand advice from one who has been through the mill; (b), being first medically examined, since the medical test is a very stiff one. If he neglects (a), he will read either far too much, or else right of the point; while if he neglects (b), he may find to his sorrow that, though he has been mentally successful, he is pronounced physically deficient.

THE Simla Volunteers have beaten their own record this year, high as that is. In notifying the results of the annual course of musketry. Lieutenant-Colonel Upcott is able to announce a greater number of men than ever before, exercised by the 31st August, and that too with figures of merit which show a great improvement on last year. These figures are: "A" company 58, "B" company 65, "C" company 57, "D" company 61, and "E" company 62. The prize winners in the Rifle Club Match for last month are in the following order: Volunteers C. Davis, J. E. Wilkinson, A. Bloud, C. H. L. Harvey, Sergeant J. O'M. Farrell, Volunteer W. E. Stark, Lieutenant G. Cooper, and Volunteers A. Rutledge, R. Day, and C. Baptist.

THE report on the operations of the Paper Currency Department appears in Saturdays "Gazette of India." A remarkable feature in the report is the increase noted in the number of rupees of 1840 and 1862 in circulation. There had been a slow expansion between 1893 and 1897 from 34·6 per cent of the total rupee circulation to 35·8 per cent; but last year the percentage rose to 38·6. In other words, if we take Mr. F. C. Harrison's estimate of 120 crores as representing the total rupee coinage, something like 336 lakhs of 1840 and 1862 rupees were added to the circulation last year. The increase can be explained only in two ways, either as the result of the unlocking of horded rupees, or as the consequence of illicit coining. If the latter theory is accepted, the fact has, of course, a very important bearing on the currency problem.

CAPTAIN N. S. Bertie Clay, R.A., writes to us as follows: "With reference to the letter from Messrs. Rodda & Co. in the *Pioneer* of 27th August and the statements in the correspondence forwarded therewith, I must write once more, and I hope for the last time, to state that the bullets sold to me by the above firm as Dum-Dum bullets were not such. If anybody should be able to judge, I should be the person. I will repeat once again that the essential points of difference between the Tweedie sporting bullet "as sold by the trade" and the Dum-Dum bullet are, that the former has the lead exposed only at the point and the latter at "both" point and base, "and that the latter is coned at the base to reduce the wear on the bore. This latter improvement General Tweedie fails to see the advantage of, simply as he has had no practical experience of cartridge-making or rifle-testing, and moreover he says it is not new. I have had ten years experience of cartridge-making, and have never heard of the coning applied to small arm bullets before it was done in this case and this coning has been made a special point in my application for a patent, the granting of which patent in still under consideration.

THE new Rules of the Government of India respecting the loan of consecrated churches for Scottish and Dissenting worship involve a great many considerations, on which there must be wide difference of opinion. The Calcutta diocesan clergy, in their memorial to the acting Metropolitan, are to be commended for their wisdom in raising no points of sentiment, and in forbearing to predict the conflicts and heart-burnings easy to be imagined under the operation of the rules. They confine their remonstrance to two plain issues. The first of these is that the Government, in cases where consecrated churches are vested in them, are in the position of trustees whose responsibilities are not only to maintain the buildings in repair, but also to protect the Bishop and the clergy, who hold their license in the exercise of their duties therein and in the exclusive rights guaranteed to them by the consecration. The other is that, by claiming a right to transgress the trusts legally declared, in defiance of the Bishop (their co-trustee in cases specified) Government are introducing an entirely new, and, as the memorialists think, a disastrous principle into the relations between the Government and the Anglican organization in India.

THE coaling competition, which on August 17 concluded at Milford Haven, has been one of the keenest held since coaling became an evolution in the Channel Squadron. The ships took on board a greater quantity of coal than ever before. There were several smart performances, but the battleship Majestic, flagship of Vice-Admiral Stephenson, performed a remarkable feat and established a record by getting in 1,208 tons at the average rate of 162 tons per hour. Next came the Magnificent battleship, and flagship of Rear-Admiral Brackenbury, with an average of 156 tons per hour. Until this contest the Magnificent had always been the smartest ship at coaling in the fleet.

ENGLAND is threatened, it seems, with the greatest scarcity of hops ever known. Last year this country raised 412,000 cwt.; this year it is expected to produce 350,000 cwt. Our brewers, yeast makers, and manufacturers of teetotal beverages use about 800,000 cwt. a year; they will, therefore, have to look to the foreigners for 450,000 cwt. But the foreigner has never sent us more than 230,000 cwt., and, owing to blight in Northern France, Belgium, Holland, and North Germany, is not likely to repeat that record this year. Perhaps 75,000cwt. of old hops may be raked up, but the deficiency (says a correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian") will still be very great. The "Pall Mall Gazette" says:—"The 'top price' for the best East Kent hops last year was £7 per cwt., while 'Coppers' were fetching as much as £5. The figures this year will probably be £9 and £6 10s. respectively. Twenty years ago 72,000 acres of land in this country were devoted to the cultivation of hops, whereas at the present time barely 50,000 acres are employed in this way. As far as climate and soil are concerned, this country has facilities for producing hops of a quality that will vie with those grown in any other part of the world. We are hipped, however, by heavy duties. These vary from 15s. to 70s. per cwt. on all hops sent to the Continent and America. There is a feeling in the trade that encouragement should be given to this industry in Australia and New Zealand in order that they may be able to deal with this country on equitable terms."

IT will be news to a good many people that an English solicitor is not free to practise wherever he chooses in England. The Incorporated Law Society issues two kinds of certificates, one entitling the holder to practise in the provinces and the other entitling him to practise in London. A Yarmouth solicitor has just been engaged in a long correspondence with the secretary of the Society as to the meaning of practice. He went to the Crown Office at the Royal Courts of Justice, and issued a subpœna, to which he attached his name as the solicitor for the defendant. The secretary of the Incorporated Law Society informed him that being a country practitioner he had no right to issue a Crown Office subpœna without employing a London agent, and that the Council were determined that the relative rights of London and provincial practitioners should be observed. The Yarmouth solicitor denied that issuing a subpœna could be said to be practising, but the Council do not share this view. The incident shows how strict are the rules of etiquette by which the members of the legal profession are bound.

A SHOCKING fatality attended the destruction of Nelson's old flagship Foudroyant, which is now going on at Blackpool, where she was wrecked fourteen months ago. On Wednesday evening (August 17) while the embedded keel was being blown up with dynamite, a piece of oak weighing about a hundredweight was hurled 50ft. into the air, and fell upon the head of Mrs. Gates, a Manchester excursionist. The poor woman, who was instantly killed, was holding her little boy by the hand at the time.

THE author of "Robbery Under Arms" figured in the County Court the other day as defendant in an action for alleged breach of contract. The suit was brought before Judge Gaunt by Caroline Matilda Nicholls, of Bruce-street, Toorak, married woman, against Thomas Alexander Browne, more widely known as "Rolf Boldrewood," for breach of an agreement, dated 16th July, 1895, whereby he undertook to deliver up in good repair a house and grounds at Bruce-street, Toorak, leased by him from the plaintiff Mrs. Nicholls claimed £95 for damage alleged to have been done to the house and garden during the defendant's three years' tenancy, £5 7s. for water rates, and £4 10s. for a lawn mower and an arm chair which were on the premises when the lease was entered into. "Ink stains on the skirting boards of the study" was one of the items complained of, and it was also alleged that rhododendrons, camellias and other valuable plants in the garden had been allowed to die during the tenancy. The defendant, on the other hand, said that he employed a gardener to attend to the garden, and that it was freely watered; but the plants in respect of which the claim was made were destroyed by the exceptional heat of last summer. So far as the house was concerned, there was nothing but fair wear and tear. He paid £

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE ADVANCE IN THE SOUDAN.

THE ANGLO-EGYPTIAN LOSSES AT OMDURMAN.

THE PURSUIT OF THE KHALIFA.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The detailed list of the losses at Omdurman show that 23 British non-commissioned officers and men killed of whom 19 belonged to the 21st Lancers, and 99 were wounded, 21 Egyptians were killed and 230 wounded.

Twelve British officers were wounded; namely Lieutenant Nesham, 21st Lancers, Lieutenant the Hon. Molyneux of the Blues, Lieutenant Brinton, 2nd Life Guards, Lieutenant Nicholson, Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant Colonel Slogrett, Army Medical Staff and Lieutenant Hopkinson, Seaforth Highlanders, all severely; Captain Clarke, Cameron Highlanders, Lieutenant Pirie, 21st Lancers, Rougemont (?) Royal Artillery, Captain Smyth, Queen's Bays, Lieutenant Micklem, Royal Engineers, and Lieutenant Vandeleur, Scots Guards, slightly.

The Dervish losses are estimated at 15,000. The enemy repeatedly braved a withering cross fire without flinching

The cavalry abandoned the pursuit of the Khalifa some thirty miles south of Omdurman, but the Arab cavalry are continuing the pursuit.

The horses were exhausted having been ridden for 36 hours for 15 of which the pursuing party were engaged in fighting the enemy.

The Khalifa accompanied by 130 followers is flying to Kordofan.

THE UNION JACK HOISTED AT KHARTOUM.

SEPT. 6.

The Union Jack and the Egyptian Crescent were hoisted over the Palace at Khartoum on Sunday.

A solemn requiem dirge was afterwards held in the Palace in memory of the late General Gordon, at which all the troops were present.

THE KHALIFA'S PRISONERS.

When the Sirdars troops occupied Omdurman on Friday, Neufeld and 150 prisoners of the Khalifa were released.

DISTINGUISHED GALLANTRY OF THE LANCERS.

The charge made by the 21st Lancers at Omdurman proves to have been a most brilliant feat of arms.

Whilst chasing a detached band of fugitives after the battle, they found confronting them a dense mass of swordsmen who had previously been hidden by a depression in the land.

The Lancers charged home, hacking lanes right through the mass of the enemy under a withering fire from the Dervishes. The regiment then cooly reformed sections on the other side.

The losses were heavy, as every man falling from his saddle was instantly cut to pieces.

REASSEMBLING OF THE CORTES.

The Spanish Cortes reassembled yesterday.

A resolution was adopted to discuss the cession of the Colonies at secret sittings.

A FRENCH CABINET APPOINTMENT.

M. Zurlinden has been appointed Minister of War in the place of M. Cavaignac resigned.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT, 6.

To-day was the first day of the Secunderabad races, which was favoured with fine weather, large fields, and capital sport. The favourite justified his support in all instances, except in the Cupra Plate, in which Bahadur upset the pot. The disuse of the starting machine affected the starting, which ran the races into the dark results.

SECUNDERABAD HURDLE—For ponies—One and half-mile.

J. B.'s Zeo, Stapleton Cotton, w. o.

SUBSTITUTION HURDLES— For all ponies—Half mile and over—Six flights.

Major George's Apollo, 10st. 11lb., Woodmass	1
J. B.'s Zeo, 11st. 2lbs., Stapleton Cotton	2
Mr. Lyndous' Fidget, 12st. 4lbs., Native	3

Won by half length. Time—3 mins. 21 secs.

SECUNDERABAD PLATE—For Maiden ponies—Half mile.

Major Gough's The Fawn, 10st., ch., Cornish	1
Nawab Syed Jung's Little Wonder, 8st. 10lbs., Native	2

Divided.

CUPRA PLATE—For Maiden ponies—Five furlongs.

Nawab Dilwar Jung's Bahadur, 7st. 6½lbs., Native,	1
Mr. Abdool Ali Khan's Aneezah, 9st, 2lbs., Cornish	2
Major Afsur-ud-Dowlah's Findiater, 8st. 3lbs., Native	3

Won by two and half length; a length between second and third. Time—1min. 15secs.

MILITARY STAKES.—Six furlongs.

Major Gough's The Fawn, 9st. 4lb., Cornish	1
Captain Hays' Bo Peep 9st. 13lbs., Owner	2
Rajah Lochan Chand's Nix, 9st. 10lbs., Native	3

Won by a head; two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1 min. 28 1-5 secs.

TRIMULGHERRY CUP—For horses, 6 furlongs.

Nawab Dilawar Nawaz Jung's Walidoo, 9st., Cornish	1
Mr. Davur's Macaroon, 11st., Stapleton Cotton	2
Mr. Percy's Atlantic, 9st. 2lbs., Native.....	3

Six ran. Won by a head; two and a half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 19secs.

SECUNDERABAD SUBSTITUTION PLATE—For all Arab and C. B. ponies—Handicap, 3 furlongs.

Major Holford's China, 11st., Stapleton Cotton	1
Major Gough's Mars, 11st., Cornish	2
Nazir Beg's Choice, 9st. 5lbs., Native.....	3

Won by a length and a half; same distance second and third.

No time taken.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, SEPT. 5.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora arrived here, yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Shannon arrived here yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Company's steamer, Sunda arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, SEPT. 5.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Caledonia arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Buchanan arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Murray left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta, day before yesterday evening.

LONDON, SEPT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintosh arrived here day before yesterday evening.

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 5.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackinzie left here for Colombo Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

PENANG, SEPT 6.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Peshawur (extra) left here this morning and is expected to arrive in Bombay, on the 10th instant.

FUNERAL OF GENERAL DUNCAN.

AN IMPRESSIVE SPECTACLE.

POONA, SEPT. 6.

A most imposing solemn and impressive spectacle was witnessed in Poona this morning, when the remains of Lieutenant-General Duncan, C.B., commanding the Bombay Forces, were consigned to their last resting place in St. Sepulchre Cemetery. All the troops in Poona and Kirkee, including local Volunteers and Rifle Corps, having been detailed to attend the funeral assembled at various points. Shortly before 7 o'clock, they took up the various positions assigned to them, everything was therefore in a state of preparedness to admit of the funeral cortege leaving deceased's bungalow. At 7-30, Captain Harvey was present to supervise all the arrangements; a guard of honour of 50 rank and file of the Durham Light Infantry with regimental colours formed in the compound with massed bands of Durham Light Infantry, Royal Irish Rifles, and pipers of the second Bombay Grenadiers. An immense concourse of people of all creeds and castes evidencing universal sympathy for the bereaved family of the deceased General, had assembled at the south-east entrance to the Pole Vista. The coffin which was of polished teakwood with brass mountings was borne upon the shoulders of the carrying party of six sergeants furnished by the Durhams from the room in which it lay to the gun carriage supplied by the 29th Field Battery, Royal Artillery and drawn by a team of six horses which was in waiting to receive it. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack, the deceased General's sword and belt and plumed helmet being placed on top of it. The procession started from the house precisely at 7-30 in the following order:—First escort commanded by Colonel Hoskyns with Captain Harvey, S. S. O., as staff officer, consisting of L Battery Royal Horse Artillery, under Captain Hassey; first Bombay Lancers under Colonel Tinley second Durham Light Infantry under Major Davison; second Royal Irish Rifles under Major Brown; second Bombay Grenadiers, under Captain Hartigan, then came the guard of honour under Major Davison, then followed massed bands of three battalions included in escort behind which was gun carriage bearing the coffin. On either side of the coffin marched the pall bearers namely Colonels Penton, Eaton, Prideaux, Fletcher, Greenstreet, Morse and Generals Churchill and Sprague immediately behind the coffin was noticed the deceased officer's charger. The charger was led by a trooper of the first Bombay Lancers behind the charger walked deceased's son Lieutenant Duncan, and Major Searle, with Major Ross, Military Secretary and Risaldar Major Abdulla Khan native aid-de-camp to the late general. They were followed by officers on the staff and those of the garrison not on duty. The road way from the Tennis Court of Ghorporie to the cemetery was lined on both sides by the following troops, namely, first Field Battery under Lieut. Byron, 29th Field Battery under Lieut. Galloway, Bombay Sappers and Miners under Lieut. Walker, 28th Bombay Pioneers under Major Chase, Poona Volunteers under Major Beale, 14th Bombay Infantry under Colonel Candy, 19th Bombay Infantry under Captain Sartorious and the whole of these troops under command of Lieut.-Col. Phillips, 19th Bombay Infantry. The 29th Field Battery which was drawn up in action on the parade ground fired 15 minute guns as the procession left the house. At the cross roads several other mourners, joined among them being Lord Sandhurst, all the members of the Staff, and Government officials. Having turned down the cemetery road, the Durhams played Beethovens funeral march which was followed, by the pipers with a dirge, and the Royal Irish Rifles the Dead March in Saul. The Royal Horse Artillery, on reaching the cemetery, wheeled off the road to the right and formed up in action facing the cemetery; the Lancers, moving straight on the road to the left, formed up outside the cemetery; facing it the head of the infantry escort halted. On reaching the cemetery gate the battalions closed up and formed a lane through which the procession passed, the men of the escort resting on their arms which were reversed, the hearse halting opposite the cemetery. The coffin was carried on the shoulders of six sergeants. The Rev. B. Horne senior Chaplain of St. Mary's, met the coffin and read the opening sentences of the burial service. The guard-of-honour followed the procession into the cemetery and formed up on the road. As soon as the coffin was lowered into the grave, the Horse Artillery fired a salute of 15 guns, and at the conclusion the guard inside the cemetery and the infantry presented arms, the cavalry giving the general salute.

Amongst those present were:—His Excellency Lord Sandhurst, the Governor of Bombay, Major Richard Owen, Military Secretary, Major Martin, Captains Greig, Young, Levett, A. D. C. S., the Honorable Sir E. Charles K. Ollivant, K. C. I. E., I. C. S., The Honorable Mr. M. H. Crowe, the Honorable Mr. S. B. Doig, the Honorable Mr. J. K. Spence, the Honorable Mr. H. E. M. James, the Honorable Mr. E. Gites, the Honorable Mr. S. W. Edgerly, the Honorable Mr. A. S. Moriarty, the Honorable Mr. Thompson Brigadier General C. H. Spragge, Colonel on the Staff, Colonel Stokes, Deputy Adjutant General, Colonel A. F. Fletcher, R. A., Colonel W. L. Greenstreet, R. E., Major H. Scott, Colonel R. A. Prideaux, Surgeon-Major General A. Churchill, Surgeon Captain F E. Swinton, Surgeon Colonel A. W. Fawcett, Mr. Lamb, Surgeon Major General G. Bainbridge, Major E. C. Hill Veterinary Lieutenant-Colonel W. S. Adams, Major, W. R. H. Beresford, Surgeon-Colonel G. H. Bull Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel J. W. Clarkson, Captain W. J. McWhinnie, Captain C. E. R. Harvey, Surgeon-Colonel Eaton, Lieutenant-Colonel E. D. Newnham-Smith, Major C. B. Mayne, Lieutenant-Colonel C. Hoskyns, Captain H. D. E. Thomson, Revd. W. Midwinter, Rev. W. A. Dickins, Risaldar Major Abdulla Khan, Sardar Bahadur, Native A. D. C. to the Late Lieutenant-General Duncan, Major W. H. Ross, Lieutenant J. Duncan. Major Richard Wren. Captain J. H. Crawford A. D. C., Captain Warner, Major J. M. Davison, Colonel Dobbs, Captain Gordon, Captain R. G. Brownrigg Mr. Tom Le Mesurier, Mr. F. Young, Mr. J. T. Mollison, Mr. R. D. Prior, Professor F. S. Selby, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, Sirdar Khan Bahadur, Dorabjee Puddumjee, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dustoor Dr. Hoshang Jamasp, Dustoor Byramjee Jamasp, Mr. Nowrojee Puddumjee, Sirdar Rao Bahadur Kupuswamy Mudliar, Rao Saheb Damodher V. Mudliar, Rao Bahadur Ichharanbai, Professor A. Kathavle, Mr. M. Visvesvaraya, Rev. H. P. Horne, Mr. L. L. Kalberer, Mr. J. R. Duxbury, The Right Rev. B. Beider-Linden, S. J. Bishop of Poona, Lieutenant Lyon, Rao Saheb Balkrishna Sayanna, Khan Bahadur Jaffer Jussuff, Mr. Hajee Kasim Ludha, Mr. D. D. Bootee, Professor J. T. Mollison, Major H. Burton, Major R. E. Wilmot, Surgeon Major Jencken. Lieutenant Colonel Suart, Captain A. H. Hussey, Lieutenant Perry, Aga Shah Rookhshah, Mr. Pallonjee Nusserwanjee, Khan Bahadur Nowrojee D. Khandallawalla, Sirdar Jemal Oomor, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Kasim Mitha, Surgeon-Colonel Greany, Mr. H. Page, Mr. Whitcombe, Dr. Cabanis De Mello, Revd. Ozanne, Captain G. H. C. Knatchbull, Mr. Jacob Sassoon, Mr. Orr, Major W. St. J. Richardson, Capt. Searle, Mr. F. L. Sprott, Colonel G. H. W. C. Sullivan, Mr. Cecil Gray, Mr. Muir Mackenzie, Mr. H. Brewin Captain Swiney, Colonel Morse, Surgeon Captain Church, Mr. Napier, Major Moss, Mr. Alexander, Lieut. More, Captain Bicknell, Professor Beale, Surgeon, Major Maitland, Mr. Down, Mr. Hight, Mr. Beathy Chief of Lactawar, Mr. Scott-Cole, Lieutenant Cobham Lieutenant Walker, Captain Purvis, Captain Capper, Colonel Barclay, Captain Brownrigg Lieutenants Beauchamp, Gibsone, Shearme, Grey, Mills, Taylor, and Bingham of the Royal Indian Marine, Revd. J. Reed, the Hon'ble Mr. Daji Abaji Khare, Mr. Mathie, Revd. Mr. Davis, Captain Addison and many others.

POSTPONEMENT OF FESTIVALS.

Owing to the death of General Duncan the following festivals of the season has been put off: Governor's At Home on 14 and also Western India Club ball same day, Mrs. Pottinger's At Home on 13th, Fancy Bazaar of convent school on 9th and 10th instant. All schools in the City and Cantonment are closed to-day.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S NOTIFICATION ON THE DEATH OF GENERAL DUNCAN.

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The following is a text of orders to-day issued by the Commander-in-Chief in deep black border:—The Commander-in-Chief, India, is deeply grieved to announce to the army in India the death, this day, at Poona, of Lieutenant-General John Duncan Commanding forces Bombay. Record of Lieut. General Duncan's career in the army extends over a period of nearly forty-two years, during which he filled with distinction many high positions on the staff and also served through the Indian Mutiny campaign of 1857-58, (medal with two clasps) and the Bechunaland expedition in 1884-85 (honourably mentioned). By the death of Lieutenant-General Duncan the army loses one of its most capable officers, whose devotion to duty and capacity for work are worthy of all praise and imitation.

THE TROOPING PROGRAMME.

SIMLA, SEPT. 6.

The programme of trooping to be carried out by Royal Indian Marine vessels next cold weather is published.

APPOINTMENT OF GENERAL GALBRAITH PRO TEM.

The Government of India have sanctioned the appointment of General Galbraith to officiate in command of the forces, Bombay, vice Duncan deceased pending arrival of Sir Robert Low.

THE INDIAN NURSING SERVICE.

Two vacancies will occur in the Indian nursing service shortly, owing to the retirement of lady superintendent Maxwell Muller and nursing sister Mowbray.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR IN BURMAH.

As at present arranged the Viceroy will arrive a Rangoon about the 14th to 16th November and will return to Calcutta before Christmas somewhere about the 20th December. The Levee Drawing-room and State Ball will take place sometime in the beginning of January after H. E. has handed over charge to his successor.

MOUNTED INFANTRY.

Modified proposals for railing of a Company of Mounted Infantry to be attached to Rohilkhand Volunteer rifles has been approved of by the Government of India.

THE PASTEUR CHAMBEBLAND FILTERS.

Estimates amounting to rupees 44,817 have been sanctioned by the Government for a "separate system" Pasteur Chamberland filter at Peshawar to provide filtered water for British garrison.

THE PLAGUE IN HUBLI AND BHOR STATE.

POONA, SEPT. 6.

Forty-nine cases thirty-eight deaths were recorded in Hubli town on 3rd and twelve cases and six deaths in Poona out of which seven cases five deaths in Bhor and three cases in Chakan.

THE POONA SEASON.

A WEEK OF VARIED INTEREST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPT. 5.

THE week before last, which had been so full of interest to lovers of the splendid game of Polo, was brought pleasantly to a close by a well-organized Polo race meeting. The weather was all that could be desired, and the course consequently in capital order. The races commenced at 3 o'clock but only those really keen on the events were present at that early hour, the majority of people turning up between 4 and 5 o'clock. The grand stand was fairly well filled, with a number of smartly dressed ladies, and presented quite a gay appearance. Only one Bookie was on the ground, but a deal of business appeared to be going on at the totalizator. "The Scurry" opened the card—a three furlong race open to all *bona-fide* polo ponies. Six faced the starter for this event Blackcock being the most fancied, but the winner eventually turned up in Mr. Sweny's Catapult, who, well ridden by his owner, had a length and a half to spare from Mr. Savile on Magic, Blackcock disappointing his backers by coming in third. A field of seven turned out for the "Charger race"—for all *bona-fide* chargers that had never won a race value Rs. 50. Major Brown's Dishonour was in best demand, and justified expectations by winning 4 lengths off Risaldar Saidulla Khan's "Rajah" the 3rd event, "The Hankey Panky Stakes" for which five faced the starter, was easily secured by Mr. Burke's Jehangir, a rank outsider, who cleverly ridden by Mr. Tyler romped in 2 lengths ahead of Rifleman, who had been looked upon as a certainty. Magic and Usna were the most fancied for the "Auction Stakes" Magic ridden by Mr. Savile winning comfortably by five lengths and Joey securing second place. Nightingale was strongly in demand for "The Midgets" and cleverly steered by Agah S Shah justified his backers by winning 3 lengths off Spy. Mr. J. Duncan's Brilliant started as favourite for the "Crock Scurry" but backers were once more in the wrong boat as Mr. Fernyhough's Mercury, ridden by Captain Bond scored an easy victory. The last race of the day "The Absolute Novice stakes a distance of 3 furlongs, for all Polo Ponies that have never started for a race value Rs. 50—was annexed by Hassim who in the hands of Agah S Shah raced in two lengths in advance of Captain Purvis Grandeur. This closed a very pleasant afternoon's sport, and praise is due to the Hony. Secretary Captain J Duncan for the successful manner in which every thing passed off without a hitch. On Friday 25th there was a Polo dinner to celebrate the finale of the Junior tournament, held in the Gymkhana club; and all who had played in the tournament besides several other well-known sportsmen were bidden to the feast. After the health of Her Gracious Majesty the Queen Empress had been drunk, Major Ross in a short and much to the point speech referred to the sporting spirit which had prevailed amongst those who took part in the tournament and asked all present to join him in drinking the health of the winning team. The Poona Horse, Colonel Thomas being unavoidably absent, Mr. Raymond replied for the Regiment in a neat little speech which was greeted with loud cheers. The health of the "Durhams" was next proposed by Major Cleary Hill and responded to with much enthusiasm and it was not until a late hour that the party broke up.

On Monday week there was a subscription dance at the Gymkhana club. These dances are going off unusually well this year and the attendance on Monday was above the average. There were several large dinner parties in the Badminton shed before hand, which judging from the sounds heard in that quarter of the club also went off in a cheery manner although the Badminton shed is by no means a very cheery looking place to dine in.

It appears to be a matter of regret to many that the Poona Art Exhibition has after two or three desparate struggles died a natural death. These Exhibitions as far as I can remember them have been but poor shows and it is scarcely surprising that the struggle for life has proved too much for them. There were rarely a dozen pictures worth looking at. It was often a sad sight to see the many painfully unartistic daubs that were hung and there was something ironical in the term fine art Exhibition. But should the Poona Fine Art Exhibition ever be resuscitated it is to be hoped that encouragement will be given to Native Artists to show—not badly executed paintings—but first class specimens of Indian work, such as carpets, rugs, embroidery, silver and brass work and wood carving and the like. Such exhibits would prove interesting to many, and might do much towards encouraging native art which it is to be feared is dying out.

On Wednesday 31st, the Garden party which was to have been at Government House, Ganeshkhind, was held at the Gymkhana; so that those who wished could watch the finals of the Sandhurst Rugby Tournament, and also the cricket match between the Kathiawar team, and the Poona Gymkhana; accounts of which have already appeared in your columns. The Gymkhana grounds were crowded, as well as the club verandahs with an enthusiastic audience, and as the weather was fairly propitious it was a nice opportunity for the ladies to show off their best frocks. The Governor's band played a pleasing selection of music during the afternoon, and the inevitable photographer was busy as usual and I understand that his efforts have been successful, and some very first class pictures are now to be procured by those who wish for a memento of the afternoon.

The Presidential Assault at Arms which has created so much interest during the past week was brought to a very successful end on Friday and Saturday. The gathering on the course on both days was very large. On Saturday the programme was a long and varied one and included a musical ride by the 1st Bombay Lancers which was well worth seeing, and a night attack by the men of the 2nd Bombay Lancers. The Royal Horse artillery musical ride was a splendid performance, and was gone through without a hitch and the display by the Gymnastic Staff was also especially good. The credit of managing so large a meeting, in so successful a manner, reflects the greatest credit on Major Cleary-Hill. This week has been a sad one. On Monday we were all shocked to hear of the death of Lieut. Davis of the D. L. I., on Saturday, Major Walters, died after a very few day's illness, and as I write the sad news of the death of General Duncan has just reached me.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUG. 19.

MR. F. H. SKRINE, late Collector of Calcutta, has contributed an article to the *Pall Mall Gazette* upon the relations of England and Russia in Asia, points out that the supply of tea to southern and Asiatic Russia opens up another vista of possibilities to our Indian and Ceylon planters, afflicted as they are with the consequences of over-production. As every one knows, the samovar and its satellite, the teapot, are ubiquitous throughout the empire, and a weak infusion of their product is served in tumblers where all other creature comforts fail. The Russians import more then ninety million pounds of tea annually, in spite of a custom duty of 1s. 9d. per pound. The great bulk is still furnished by China, whence it is imported at very low freights by the vessels of the Volunteer Fleet, despatched to the Far East with troops, convicts, railway material, and munitions of war. Of late years Ceylon, the most progressive of our Eastern dominions, has contrived to secure a share in this vast supply. Last year she exported about two million pounds of tea to Russia, rather more than twice the quantity sent there in 1896. Ceylon tea, however, is nearly all consumed in Central Asia, where it is conveyed by the Transcaspian Railway; for Indian and Ceylon planters are still ignorant of local conditions, which have been long since grasped by the wily Chinaman. The Russian consumer eschews tea manufactured by the processes in use on English plantations. In his eyes machinery for rolling the leaf and artificial heat applied to wither it are abominations. A great Moscow merchant remarked lately that the difference between hand-made, sun-dried tea and that resulting from rolling and withering machines is the difference between a waltz played by Strauss's orchestra and the same tune mangled by a barrel-organ! Nor is this all. To suit the Russian taste, the leaves, when plucked, are allowed to stand in heaps and are moistened till the process of fermentation sets in, which gives a peculiar but not disagreeable flavour, and deprives the cheering drink of some of its noxious qualities. When our planters have grasped this fact, then, and not till then, will they find a market for their wares in Holy Russia. The crushing duty levied on imported tea has given an impetus to the attempts to grow the precious herb in Russian territory. The soil, climate, and rainfall of the western slopes of the Caucasus are eminently suited to the culture. So familiar seem the landscape that flits before the Anglo-Indian traveller's eye on the railway journey from Batoum to Kutais, that he marvels at the absence of those glorified cabbage gardens that dot the Himalayan slopes. Labour, indeed, is costly owing to the thinness of population, and field hands demand 1s. 6d. per diem. It could, however, be imported at a much lower figure, and the difficulty in this respect is mere child's play compared with that successfully grappled with in Assam. The question has, indeed, passed beyond the experimental stage, for the Chakva Valley, seven miles north of Batoum, encloses tea gardens extending over five hundred acres. The pioneer was a retired Engineer officer named Solovitzoff, who so far back as 1885 planted 100 acres with China seed. Seven years later the Russian Lipton, M. Popoff, of Moscow, followed suit, and his jealously guarded plantations cover 250 acres. The Imperial domains include 150 more, which till lately were directed by an Englishman. In spite of mistakes inseparable from new ventures and the huge salaries lavished on Chinese operatives, M. Popoff's gardens have proved a commercial success, and he was able last year to present a sample of drinkable Russian tea to the Imperial family.

Referring to the optimistic attitude of Lord George Hamilton when speaking on the Budget a provincial bimetallist organ remarks that important changes in the Executive Government of India are impending; not only a new Viceroy but a new Minister of Finance will before long be called upon to take up the tangled problem as it is left by Lord Elgin and Sir James Westland. It can scarcely be said that the credit of India as a borrower in either gold or silver has been improved under their administration. The period was inaugurated by a remarkable outburst of confidence; the rupee loans were converted to a 3 1-2 per cent. rate of interest, and Sir James Westland was even encouraged to issue a new rupee loan at a still lower rate—3 per cent,—and the issue was taken. It is not surprising that these successes dazzled Sir David Barbour's successor. But the recent reaction, induced by the further development of the "tampering-with-the-currency" policy, has been a little painful. Then, again, it can scarcely be doubted that both the Executive in India and Lord George Hamilton have been really surprised by the strong opposition from all classes both in India and in this country which Sir James Westland's proposals for the establishment of what he himself has lately modestly defined as "something that may be called a gold standard in India" have met with. The new Indian Currency Committee has not yet finished its labours by a long way, but already the efforts of the Executive in India and the Secretary of State for India in London to exclude any proposal to reopen the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver from consideration by the Committee have had to be abandoned. Moreover, it is yet too early for full confidence that the symptoms of improvement in the financial conditions of India will prove other than temporary. The improvement in the export trade of India has been exclusively due to the increased exports of foodstuffs—wheat and rice,—stimulated by the recent speculation and the high prices in the world's wheat markets. We have yet to see whether, with abundant crops elsewhere, lower gold prices, and a rate of exchange and restricted currency which handicap her against free-money competitors, India will be enabled to maintain the improvement in her balance of trade. It must not be forgotten either that the present ease in the Indian money market has been coincident with the slackening of the crop and export movements, and that a return of even more severe stringency than that already experienced is predicted by many authorities for the closing months of the year if the currency policy of the Indian Government is persevered in.

The Americans are evidently determined not to be behind the other nations in their efforts to advance their trade with China. As yet they have, for the most part, been content to take advantage of the political arrangements made by other countries, and especially Britain; but they have been most assiduous in collecting information and in pushing their business through the consular and other official channels. Several missions of different kinds have been sent to the Far East for the purpose of investigating the resources of the various countries, and reporting on the possibilities for the extension of trade. The latest is that which has been arranged by the Philadelphia Commercial Museum. The authorities of the Museum have been advised that the conditions for the reception in China of a United States Commission in the interests of trade extension were extremely opportune. The favourable attitude towards American institutions which has been taken from time to time by some of high commercial officials of the empire, has also had its influence in bringing about the contemplated action. The Commissioners who have been appointed are the Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Information of the Museum, who has been connected with the manufacturing industries for the past ten years; the ex-Consul at Tientsin (1893-7); and the Chief of the Scientific Department of the Museum. The latter has, in the first place, proceeded to Russia, in order to secure for the Commission the co-operation of the Russian authorities in the Far East, so that the Americans recognise which is the dominant power in the north of China. After having accomplished his object he will proceed eastward to Hong Kong, where he will meet the other Commissioners, who will sail from San Francisco. The line of investigation planned for the Commission will, it is expected, occupy about ten months or a year. Shanghai will be the base of operations, as that city is the central point of commercial activity for the Yangtzse Valley and the North China trade, serving both as a point of distribution for foreign imports, and a focusing point for Chinese goods intended for export. The plan of work outlined by the Commission includes a careful investigation of the following subjects which have to do with the problem of expansion of American trade in the Far East: The duties of the United States Consul-General as Consul and as United States Judge; native banking methods of China, &c., foreign banking methods, Custom houses, wharfage, lighterage, and tonnage dues; ocean and local freight charges; ocean and river coast-wise routes; monetary questions—Importations of silver and of the Mexican dollar, the value of the tael and of copper cash; the extent of foreign demand for foreign goods, comparative table of imports; life, fire, and insurance companies that have agents in Shanghai; the commercial organisation of China, such as the silk and piece goods guilds, European Chambers of Commerce and other questions of a similar nature. After the work at Shanghai has been completed, a similar investigation of the treaty ports will be made, excluding such features treated for Shanghai as are common to all. The Commission will then proceed up the Yangtzse River Valley, and then the provinces to the north of the Yangtzse River. Special attention will be given to the resources of the district along the proposed railways, e.g. that between Pekin and Hankau, and the conditions of each will be carefully analysed and tabulated. Collections of samples of Chinese raw materials and manufactures and of the foreign products which have found most favour in China, will also be made and sent to the Museum, accompanied by all available information concerning prices, freights, tariffs, methods of packing, &c. The report of the Commission ought to be one of the most complete and interesting which has ever yet been published about China and its resources.

In their circular just issued, Messrs. Gow, Wilson and Stanton, of London, remark that the result of last season's working of the Indian tea companies being now practically known, investors are in a better position to judge of the value of the shares offered. Though business in the Indian and Ceylon tea share market has remained quiet, there has been more disposition to purchase. More readiness to absorb any good debentures and preference shares which come on the market has been shown. The following statement of the crops of various companies made up to the end of July is given:—

	July 31, 1898. lb.	July 31, 1897. lb.
British Assam Tea Company	210,240	144,000
Jokai Tea Company	1,349,520	1,498,730
Jhanzie Tea Company.....	368,940	338,480
Imperial Tea Company	882,480	723,680
Lungla Sylhet Tea Company	384,720	583,360
Nedeem Tea Company	1,200,000	1,050,000

The following dividends have been declared:—Indian Amalgamated, 10 per cent. and £20,708 forward; Consolidated Tea and Lands, 10 per cent. and £26,905 forward; Kanan Devan Hills Produce Company, at the rate of 10 per cent. on ordinary and a bonus dividend at the rate of 58 per cent. and £585 carried forward; Jetinga Valley, at the rate of 6 per cent. and £2,396 forward; Makum, 3 per cent. and £1,920 forward; Longai Valley, 2 per cent. and £366 forward. Ceylon: Standard Tea Company, 5 per cent. interim. In 1896 a special sub-committee of the Indian section of the Imperial Institute was appointed, with Sir Steuart C. Bayley as chairman. Two reports of the work of this sub-committee, one for 1896-7 and the other for 1897-8, have been presented to the House of Commons through the medium of the Under Secretary of State for India. In the first of these it is stated that the heavy arrears which had accumulated in the curator's department of the Indian section of the Institute during the years 1894 and 1895, mainly through want of funds, had been overtaken by Mr. Rayle and his staff, and that the Indian section had been put in fairly good working order. At the time of this report, June 18, 1897, the commercial samples exhibited in the section numbered 8,769. It is also stated that during the year 1896-7 357 samples from the section "sample stores" were issued to experts for chemical analysis and commercial examination. The report adds that it is to be regretted that so very few inquiries from commercial men regarding Indian products are either made or addressed to the section, but the Committee, through Sir Steuart Bayley, expresses a hope that as their work becomes better known a greater interest in Indian products will be created amongst business men.

In the second report—that covering the year 1897-8—Sir Steuart Bayley mentions that the work of adding to the collection of commercial samples in the Indian section is making satisfactory progress. The number of specimens of raw and manufactured products now exhibited amounts to 9,781. The loan collection prepared for the Imperial Victorian Exhibition at the Crystal Palace had been completed and arranged during the year under review, and on its return a selection of samples for the collection was made and presented to the Dublin Museum of Science and Art. During the year 258 specimens for the section "sample stores" had been issued to the scientific department and to experts for either chemical analysis or commercial examination. Reports on many of these samples, we are told, have been prepared in the scientific department, and have been forwarded to India. The inquiries addressed to the section, it is noted, have not largely increased in number, but good work, we are assured, is being done by making the special requirements of Indian commercial men known through the chambers of commerce of Great Britain and other countries, and by giving information to persons desirous of employing capital in India.

As usual, forecasts of the forthcoming annual report of the United States Mint Bureau on the production of the precious metals are finding their way into the American papers. It appears that the American Mint Bureau now estimates the output of gold throughout the world in 1897 as 240,000,000 dols., or say £48,000,000. This total is about 3 3-4 millions sterling less than the earlier estimates referred to, and it shows an increase of about £7,400,000 on the officially revised estimate for 1896, instead of an increase of about £10,000,000, in round figures, according to the unofficial figures. The output for the current year, 1898, is estimated as likely to prove 275,000,000 dols., or say £55,000,000, showing a further increase of £7,000,000 on last year's figures. The output in the United States alone last year is estimated at 58,000,000 dols., or say £11,600,000, and the output of South Africa at 60,000,000 dols., or say £12,000,000. The total output of Australasia is estimated as only a trifle under the South African yield, and it is suggested that Australasia, as well as South Africa, is not unlikely to beat the United States in gold production this year. A yield to the value of 75,000,000 dols., or say £15,000,000, from South Africa is predicted. Altogether South Africa, Australasia, and the United States are expected to produce gold to the aggregate value of 200,000,000 dols., or say £40,000,000, this year, and to show an increase of about £4,000,000 as against 1897.

The Klondike yield of gold is, of course, not included in the estimate of this year's American output, but appears separately. The American mint authorities, it is stated, have made a large deduction from the glowing estimates brought from the Klondike by miners and speculators, and though much of the Klondike gold is taken direct to the United States, a serious effort is being made by the Bureau to distinguish between gold from American and British territories respectively. The American Mint Bureau's estimate of the Klondike yield for 1898 is 10,000,000dol. or £2,000,000, a total which exceeds the latest estimates received from Canada itself. The Russian output has, admittedly, been about stationary for some years, an increase in one year being invariably counterbalanced by a falling off in the next year, but it is argued that the opening of the Trans-Siberian Railway will increase the Russian output. Mexico's output of gold is also said to be increasing in a marked manner. It is a fact worthy of attention, for instance, that the Mexican silver ores smelted in the United States are said to be yielding a constantly increasing proportion of gold. This larger output of gold from a country which has been generally referred to as being likely to prove in the future the chief source of the hypothetical silver "deluge" is paralleled by the not less noteworthy increase in the gold yield from the typically silver State, Colorado, which is expected to show for 1898 a gold output of 24,000,000, dols., as against 19,000,000 dols., for 1897 and 15,000,000 dols., for 1896. Colorado, as a producer of about £5,000,000 gold, will be apparently far ahead of Klondike, and had already last year beaten the essentially gold State of the American Union—California.

MR. GANESH KRISHNA AGASHE, B. A., LL. B., wires to us from Miraj:—"Very glad Shrimati Saubhagy Awali Umabaisaheb, wife of Shrimant Gangadharrao Ganesh Patwardhan alias Balasaheb, Chief of Miraj, gave birth to a son this morning at 6 a.m".

AN official announcement appears in the *London Gazette* of Aug. 12 notifying that a petition has been presented to Her Majesty in Council by the Princess of Wales, the Duke of Norfolk, Sir F. Jeune, Sir F. Knollys, James Knowles, Esq., and Sir Thomas Johnstone Lipton, praying for the grant of a Charter of Incorporation to "The Alexandra Incorporated Trust," for the purpose of providing meals at a cheap rate for poor men and women, &c. Notice is further given that all petitions for or against such grant should be sent to the Privy Council Office, on or before Sept. 20 next.

THE GYMKHANA FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

DURHAMS vs. BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

THE second game of the tournament played last night resulted in a most excellent contest, the local team eventually winning by a try to nothing. It is odious to make comparisons, but there is no doubt that Edie was the best man on the field, and it was greatly due to his coolness and fine kicking that the Gymkhana won. He had plenty of work to do, and did it most excellently. Though the Gymkhana won, they did not have very much the best of the game, and several times were very nearly letting in the soldiers. There was a great deal too much off side play during the game on both sides but Mr. Everett, who acted as referee, was all there and free kicks were frequent. The game started at 5-15, the Durhams defending the Cooperage end. Iremonger kicked off and more returned

more will be heard of Ranjitsinghji as a bowler when he returns to England next year. He bowls with his head, and changes his pitch and pace with the experience of a veteran, rarely sending down a loose one unless he wishes to set a trap for the batsman. The state of the game when the adjournment for tiffin took place was that Kathiawar had only to obtain 24 runs to win. McCausland, who went in first with Ranjitsinghji, was unfortunately run out. Bapasola joining the famous player, the necessary runs were quickly made, and Kathiawar thus won easily by nine wickets. Ranjitsinghji, during the ten minutes or so he was in, gave us a sample of his wonderful knack of getting the straight ones away to leg. We are scarcely inclined to believe that he gave us one of his best exhibitions yesterday, and look forward to something different against Mr. P. D. Kanga's XI. The following are the full scores :—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Capt Holland, b Hemo	12	b Ranjitsinghji	0
L G Stephens, c Bapasola, b Ranjitsinghji	1	b Shivshanker	3
Lt Back, b Hemo	11	b-b-w Ranjitsinghji	4
W H Scott, b Ranjitsinghji	0	c Billimoria, b Ranjitsinghji	1
Capt Baker, c Bapasola, b Ranjitsinghji	0	c and b Shivshanker	1
F J Clark, b Ranjitsinghji	2	b Shivshanker	10
Lt Henderson, b-b-w Hemo	0	b Shivshanker	1
D F Vines, c D Shivshanker, b Ranjitsinghji	3	c Shivshanker, b Ranjitsinghji	19
A Muirhead, not out	16	b Ranjitsinghji	2
R T Wilson, b Hemo	0	not out	0
Jehangier, b Hemo	33	c Bapasola, b Ranjitsinghji	6
		Extras	0
Extras	21		
Total	119	Total	47

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	W	M	B	R	W	M
Ranjitsinghji	80	33	5	4	83	24	6	2
Shivshanker	96	19	0	6	60	24	4	5
Hemo	46	25	5	2	...	...	...	...
Bapasola	20	10	0	0	...	...	...	...
Shivlal	10	8	0	0	...	...	...	...

KATHIAWAR.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
S M McCausland, b Baker	25	run out	1
Ochad, b Jehangier	9		
K S Ranjitsinghji, c Vines, b Jehangier	78	not out	12
Hemo, c Baker, b Jehangier	2		
Bapasola, l-b-w, b Baker	2	not out	12
Major Ashby, c Back, b Baker	1		
Billimoria, c Baker, b Jehangier	5		
Shivlal, b Clark	4		
D Shivshanker, b Clark	0		
J Shivshanker, c Clark, b Jehangier	0		
A Grant, not out	0		
Extras	17	Extras	0
Total	143	Total for one wicket	25

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	B	R	W	M	B	R	W	M
Clark	99	60	2	6	15	40	0	0
Jehangier	105	47	5	7	20	15	0	0
Wilson	25	22	0	0	...	...	...	...
Baker	35	22	3	2	...	...	...	...

THE FLORIST C. C. vs. ISLAM GYMKHANA.

A MATCH was played on the Islam ground last Sunday between the above teams and finally resulted in a draw. Messrs. Mehta (30, not out), Mistri (18), Doctor (17), and S. V. Shantaram (11) played well for the former, while for the latter, Messrs. Ebrahim (23), and Ghuffi (23, not out) shaped well. A noticeable feature of the match was the good batting displayed by Mehta and good fielding by Lladher from the Florists. The following are the scores :—

THE FLORIST C. C.

Mistri, b Abbe	18
Tavaria, b Cumrudin	9
Lladher, c and b Abbe	5
Doctor, c Abbe, b Ebrahim	17
S V Shantaram (Capt), l-b-w Ebrahim	11
Grant, l-b-w Ebrahim	0
F Dalmah, c Suleman, b Abbe	1
S Mehta, not out	30
Kerawalla, run out	9
Samson, c Suleman, b Abbe	1
Samuel, c and b Abbe	1
Extras	12
Total	112

ISLAM GYMKHANA.

Cumrudin, c Lladher, b Tavaria	1
Suleman, b Doctor	1
Arab, c and b Tavaria	4
Daud, c Samson, b Doctor	2
S A Ali, c Lladher, b Tavaria	1
Ebrahim (Capt), c Mehta, b Samson	23
Ghuffi, not out	23
Mirza, Abbe, Rahim, Hebtoola } to bat	
Extras	14
Total	69

POPUTWADY C. C. vs. RISING STAR C. C.

A MATCH was played between Poputwady C. C. and Rising Star C. C. on Saturday last. The following are the scores :—

POPUTWADY C. C.

1st Innings.	
B M Rane, not out	39
K V Desai, not out	48
V B Rane, M G Rane, G A Jayakar, G D Rane, N M Kothare, S A Shete, M B Kothare, G S Trilokekar, V D Rane } to bat	
Extras	18
Total	105

RISING STAR C. C.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Kotwal, b Jayakar	4	not out	0
Vajifdar, b Jayakar	1	c and b Rane	7
Purshotum, b Jayakar	4	b Kothare	0
D Daruwalla, c Rane, b Kothare	7	b Kothare	1
F Doctor, b Jayakar	0	c Trilokekar, b Kothare	0
Motisha, b Jayakar	3	b Kothare	1
P Daruwalla, b Jayakar	3	c Desai, b Jayakar	2
Bankar, b Jayakar	0	not out	1
Pitale, not out	12	b Rane	1
Fram Rastam, b Rane	3	b Kothare	7
H Doctor, b Jayakar	0	c Trilokekar, b Kothare	0
Extras	8	Extras	6
Total	45	Total	26

KERKAR'S ELEVEN vs. DAIVADNYA.

A WHOLE-day cricket match was played on the Esplanade on Sunday last between the above teams, in which the former won the match by 142 runs. Mr. Kerkar won the toss and selected to send his men in first and lost all the wickets for 174 runs. Daivadnya made a very poor score of 32 runs. V. B. Talpade and K. R. Kirtikar, who made very good service with the leather, took 7-0-4 wickets for 20 and 12 runs respectively. For Daivadnya, D. M. Pitle took 5 wickets for 46 runs. The following are the scores :—

KERKAR'S ELEVEN.

K R Kirtikar, c Y M Pitle, b Dhotre	1
M K Telang, c Substitute, b D M Pitle	40
V Potnis, c Y S Pitle, b Dhotre	9
A T Kerkar, (Capt), c Dhotre	4
W B Kirtikar, c Dhotre, b S Donwalker	8
K M Bhoor, c Dhotre, b D M Pitle	21
W B Talpade, c D M Pitle, b Devrukar	4
K P Parob, c Y M Pitle, b Y S Pitle	16
V H Kirtikar, run out, b D M Pitle	0
S M Jadhav, self out, b D M Pitle	19
V B Talpade, not out	14
Extras	13
Total	174

DAIVADNYA C. C.

V H Dhotre, b V B Talpade	5
Y M Pitle, b K R Kirtikar	0
D M Pitle, b K R Kirtikar	0
S S Powle, b K R Kirtikar	0
Y S Pitle, b K R Kirtikar	8
Aremane, c Kerkar, b V B Talpade	2
S Donwalker, b V B Talpade	4
D Donwalker, b V B Talpade	6
Agasker, b V B Talpade	0
Chhapwala, b V B Talpade	1
Moruvale, c Kirtikar, b V B Talpade	0
V. Devrukar, not out	3
Total	32

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE vs. A PICKED XI. OF THE BOMBAY HIGH SCHOOLS.

A CRICKET match between the Elphinstone College and a picked XI of the schools belonging to the Athletic Association came off on Saturday last on the College ground. The school-boys formed a powerful combination on paper, nearly every one being a bowler and a bat too, and a hot contest was expected by the Collegians. But a long stand of two hours in the wickets by Messrs. Parekh and Vakil of the College soon decided the turn of the whole game. Nine of the school bowlers were tried before a separation could be brought about. Both the men played a neat and patient innings of 50 and 45 runs, respectively. The College thus contrived to compile the big score of 146 runs for 8 wickets only and closed their innings, giving their opponents an hour and-a-half's time to play. The innings of the school-boys was without any features. Nobody except Tripp and Colabavala could offer any resistance, and the College bowling was really far superior to any bowling to which the school boys were accustomed. Rustom Mody was dead on the wickets, while the sly flows of Merwan Parekh tempted the school-boys out of the crease, to be stumped in return. Nobody entered into double figures except Mr. Mulla, who captained their team, though he belonged to the College XI itself He managed to play out the time, having gone in first, with 38 (not out) to his credit out of the total of 59 runs for 7 wickets down. Thus the game ended in a draw, decidedly in favour of the College.

INDO-PORTUGUESE C. C. vs. MANGALORIANS XI.

THE yearly fixture with the Mangalorians came off on the 4th instant and resulted in an easy victory for the former. The captain of the Indo-Portuguese winning the toss sent in P. Andrades and M. D'Mello to face the bowling of M. Gonsalves and P. H. Pinto. After 20 minutes of easy style, Andrades was given one from Gonsalve l-b-w, the telegraph board reading 20, 1.14. A. D'Silva then joined D'Mello, and after adding 17 to the score, D'Silva was clean bowled by Gonsalves, the board showing 54, 2, 17. R. B. D'Costa joined, but was soon dismissed with 50, 3,3 S. D'Silva, G. Rodrigues, J. Dias, A. Vaz and E. Teixeira then joined D'Mello and scored 5, 3, 1,0 and 3, respectively. A. Lemas then joined D'Mello, and after a drive for one, the captain closed the innings, making a total of 97 by 4-30 p. m. D'Mello came off bat in hand and J. M. Noronha to bat. At 4-40 p.m. D'Souza and F. Fernandes, of the Mangalorians, opened their innings to face the bowling of G. Rodrigues and M. D'Mello, but they fell an easy prey to the destructive bowling of Rodrigues, who took seven wickets for seven runs only, not a single one of which entered into double figure, and finally, at 5-25 p.m., the tenth wicket was also down for a total run of 23. Thus the Indo-Portuguese won by 64 runs.

MAGDALA C.C. vs. INDO-PORTUGUESE C.C.

A MATCH between the above two teams was played on the Esplanade ground on the 3rd instant. It was much to be regretted that the captain of the Magdala C. C. with one or two other men were prevented from taking part in the game through illness. The Indo-Portuguese C.C. put up 116 runs with only one wicket down and closed their innings. The Blue-Jackets responded with only 33 runs, thus leaving their opponents victors by 73 runs.

THE INDIAN MARINE TROOPING PROGRAMME.

THE programme of trooping to be carried out by the Royal Indian Marine vessels during the cold season has been arranged as under :—

The Clive leaves Bombay 26th September empty: arrives Karachi 29th, leaves 1st October with trooping details; arrives Bombay 4th, leaves Bombay 8th October with trooping details; arrives Karachi 11th; leaves 14th empty; arrives Bombay 17th leaves Bombay 20th October empty; arrives Vingorala 21st, leaves 22nd with 26th Madras Infantry; arrives Gopalpur 31st, leaves 1st November empty; arrives Calcutta 3rd, leaves Bombay 13th February with the Durham Light Infantry; arrives Rangoon 24th, leaves 2nd March with the Royal Scots; arrives Bombay 13th. The Canning leaves Bombay 17th October with 8th Eastern, 18th Southern, and No. 4 Company Bombay Sappers; arrives Aden 26th, leaves 3rd November with 13th and 26th Companies Eastern and No. 2 Company Bombay Sappers; arrives in Bombay on the 12th, and leaves Bombay on 17th November with 7th Madras Infantry; arrives at Port Blair on the 25th, dropping companies and picking up the relieved companies of the 15th Madras Infantry, leaves on the 29th; arrives at Rangoon on the 30th, leaves Rangoon on the 5th December with 15th Madras Infantry; arrives at Vingoria on the 16th and leaves on the 17th with details; arrives at Quilon on the 20th and leaves on the 21st with detachment of the 24th Madras Infantry; arrives at Coconada on the 27th, leaves 29th with detachment, of the 19th Madras Infantry; arrives at Quilon on the 4th January, leaves 5th with a detachment of 29th Madras Infantry; arrives at Cochin on the 6th, and leaves 7th with a detachment of the 24th Madras Infantry; arrives at Quilon on 7th, and leaves on 9th with a detachment of the 24th Madras Infantry; arrives at Cocanada 15th, leaves on the 17th with a detachment of the 19th Madras Infantry; arrives at Quilon on the 23rd, and leaves on 24th empty; arrives at Calcutta on the 31st, and leaves Calcutta on the 4th February with the West Kent Regiment; arrives at Rangoon on the 9th, and leaves on the 13th with the Suffolk Regiment and one company West Kent; arrives at Port Blair on the 15th, picking up a company of the Suffolk Regiment and dropping the company of the West Kent, leaves on the 16th; arrives at Karachi on the 1st March and leaves Karachi on the 4th March with trooping details; arrives at Bombay on the 7th and leaves on the 11th; with trooping details; arrives at Karachi on the 14th and leaves Karachi on the 17th March with the 19th Bombay Infantry; arrives Bombay on the 20th.

The Dalhousie leaves Rangoon on the 4th November with trooping details, and arrives at Calicut on the 11th and leaves on the 12th; arrives at Bombay on the 15th and leaves Bombay on the 19th November with trooping details; arrives Calicut on 22nd, and leaves on 23rd; arrives Rangoon on 30th, and leaves Rangoon on 3rd December empty; arrives at Calcutta on 7th and leaves Calcutta on the 10th December with No. 9 Mountain Battery and an advance party of No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery; arrives at Rangoon on the 14th, leaves 20th with No. 6 Mountain Battery; arrives Calcutta 24th, leaves Calcutta 28th December with No. 8 Bengal Mountain Battery; arrives Rangoon on 31st, leaves 5th January with No. 7 Bengal Mountain Battery; arrives Calcutta 9th, leaves Calcutta, 13th January with detachment of the West Kent Regiment; arrives Rangoon 17th, leaves Rangoon 21st January with trooping details; arrives Calicut 28th; leaves 29th; arrives Bombay 1st February, leaves Bombay 4th February with trooping details; arrives Calicut 7th, leaves 8th; arrives Rangoon 15th.

COUNTERFEITING QUEEN'S COIN.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Superintendent Sardar Mir Abdul Ali charges (1) Lakha Visram, (2) Valji Harsu, (3) Jiwa Gunga, (4) Nathoo Bhawan, (5) Bhooramul Santlal, (6) Dassabhoy Rustomji, (7) Parbhoo Dayal, (8) Joogal Kissore, (9) Sadi Ram, (10) Ruttanchand Jawalanath, (11) Gopinath Nanumal, and (12) Haridas Thakoordas with counterfeiting Queen's coin and abetment. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. M. M. Murzban and Mr. F. S. Taleyarkhan, barristers-at-law, Mr. L. Crawford and Mr. Wadia, solicitors, and Messrs. Sealy, Velinkar and Kapadia, pleaders, appeared for the accused.

The case for the prosecution having been concluded, the magistrate framed charges against the accused for possessing counterfeit coins, counterfeiting Queen's coin, possessing materials for manufacturing coins, and aiding and abetting each other in the commission of these offences. The accused were divided into four groups, and they were individually charged with one or more of the above offences. His worship then called upon them to make their statements, if they so desired, before they were committed to the High Court. With the exception of Dossabhoy they all reserved their statements. Dossabhoy handed in a written statement, in which he said that the commission which he used to receive from some of the accused was a very trifling one, and that he was ignorant of the law relating to the manufacture of coins.

Mr. Crawford said that, before the accused were committed to the High Court, he wanted to raise a technical objection under section 532 of the Criminal Procedure Code as to the jurisdiction of the court, as the offence had not been committed within its jurisdiction. If his worship was not disposed to give effect to that objection, he would then apply that a commission should be issued for the examination of certain witnesses, who were residents of Delhi, Agra, Cawnpore, Sharanpore, Lucknow, Muttra, Hattras, and Calcutta. The evidence so taken was intended to prove that many of the accused did not mean to practice deception in dealing with the Moorshidabad and Farrukhabad rupees.

Messrs. Murzban, Taleyarkhan, Sealy and Kapadia supported Mr. Crawford's application on behalf of their clients.

Mr. Nicholson opposed the application on the ground of delay, expense and inconvenience.

After some further discussion, the magistrate decided to issue commissions for the *viva voce* examination of the witnesses, whose names were submitted to the court, the commissions to be returned on or before the 1st November 1898, and were not to issue until three weeks from this date in order to enable the Public Prosecutor to make arrangements upcountry for the cross-examination of the witnesses for defence; also to give him time for obtaining copies of the depositions and forwarding them to the Government pleaders at the places to which the commissions were directed.

The case was then adjourned to 3rd November.

A WAR OFFICE return shows that in December 1897 there were about 11,000 paupers, vagrants, and men in receipt of outdoor relief who claimed to be ex-soldiers. Of this number about 4,000 substantiated their claims. With pensions there were 1674, and without pensions 1329. Of the 7,000 who failed to make good their case 231 are tabulated "with pension," and yet unable to prove it, and 5,333 "without pension." Genuine militiamen numbered 459, and spurious militiamen 1685.

THE scandal of the 72 hours' sycle race is so great that perhaps it may put a stop to such sport. Bull fights are humane compared to them, and much less degrading to the spectators. The cyclists who won, and were placed, reaped the following gains: Miller, 2,500f.; Frederick, 1,200f., plus a premium of 500f.; Joyeux, 1,000f.; Faure, 800f.; Berlin, 500f., Chevalier, 300f. The less successful gained sums of from 100f. to 25f. The average gain was 33f. a day, hardly enough to pay for victuals and drink. At any rate nothing was left to pay the doctors later.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

THE CITY MORTALITY

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	3
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	5	1	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	1	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	3	1	33
	Chuckla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	3	2	
	Dongri	6	1	
C	Market	1	0	21
	Dhobi Talao	1	1	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	½	0	
	Kumbarwada	7	0	
D	Khetwady	0	0	8
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	1	
	Mahaluxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	1	1	20
	Tarwady	1	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	4	3	
	Taqdeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	0	
	First Nagpada	0	0	
F	Parel	0	0	3
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	0	0	3
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	
	N.-E. & Unknown	0	0	1
HOSPITALS.				
	Jain Parel		1	118
	Lohana		1	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Modikhana	1α	1	
	Madunpura		2	
	Marwadi Fatehpur		1	
	Maratha		10	
	Total	36	28	
Total plague deaths to date		31,637	27,114	
Same date last year		5	7	133

α Arrived from Karad in Sattara by G. I. P. Railway and went to Hospital.

DAMAUN.

During the last four days there was only one death from plague in Kharwadi at Lower Damaun, while during the corresponding days, during the last year the general mortality was only two. The plague mortality at Varkoond during these four days, was respectively nil, nil, one and one.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

FRIDAY'S RETURNS.

THE returns issued from the Health Office on Friday showed that there were no fresh cases of suspected plague reported, but one death in Ward No. 4, the deceased being a Mohamedan who was undergoing treatment at the Bustee Hospital in Upper Chitpur Road.

SATURDAY'S RETURNS.

There was one fresh case of suspected plague and one death reported to the Health Officer on Saturday as having occurred in Ward No. 4, Dr. Nariman and the Vigilance Committee, who reported the cases, had the patient, a Hindu, removed to the ward hospital, in Harrison Road. The total number of suspected cases of plague is now 221 and deaths 182.—*Englishman* (Monday).

HINDU LAW OF PROPERTY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In a former letter I adverted to the two principles of law of property, one favouring the perpetual integrity and the fixed succession of the family property, and the other the free use of such property for the circumstances of the day, or to put the same in oth r words, the use of property by the living generation or its heads, I.L.R. 20 All. at 238. In the August number of the Allahabad Series of this year, the case reported at page 325 affords an apt illustration of the first principle given above. That holds good as to Bengal and the North-Western Provinces, as will appear from I.L.R., 15 All. 339 and I.L.R. 18 Cal. 157. The ruling in the August number also referred to is that a "member of a joint Hindu family has no power in his father's life time to make a mortgage of any part of the ancestral family property." The law of the presidencies of Bombay and Madras is not the same as above. There the latter principle has prevailed, as will be seen from I.L.R 7. I.A. 181 and the remarks of their Lordships of the Privy Council in I.L.R. 15 All. at 350. In Bombay and Madras one of several coparceners has, to some extent, a power of disposing of his undivided share without the consent of his cosharers. There can be little doubt that all such alienations, whether voluntary or compulsory, are inconsistent with the strict theory of a joint and undivided family (governed by the Mitakshara law); and the law as established in Madras and Bombay has been one of gradual growth founded upon the equity which a purchaser for value has to be allowed to stand in his vendor's shoes, and to work out his rights by means of a partition. Thus the disposal of the self acquired property of a Hindu will be governed by the latter principle in all the presidencies, whereas the first will prevail in Bengal and North-Western Provinces and the latter one in Bombay and Madras, as to the disposal of the ancestral joint family property.—Your's, &c.,

Sept. 5. A HINDU.

PROSECUTION OF A DAMAUN NOTABILITY.

AT the Damaun Session Court before the Judge Mr Alberto Ozario de Castro, says our correspondent, a case of importance was tried on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday last week, resulting in the conviction of Mr. Caetano Drogines Mascarenhas the wealthy proprietor of eight villages and his servants.

The facts of the case as elicited by evidence are as follows :—In the year 1895 Mr. Mascarenhas who is the proprietor of eight different villages in the District of Damaun, the President of the Damaun Municipal Corporation, and Government Abkari farmer, claimed about Rs. 5,000, from one Narsilal Naranji a well-know Bania merchant of Upper Damaun and instead of taking legal measures, which invariably involve great delay and heavy costs, to recover the debt, instructed his servants, among whom were a Parcissi, a Makrani and a Dhed to enforce payment. The servants thereupon went to Upper Damaun and stationed themselves on the verandah of Narsilal's house and created a great disturbance, used insulting and abusing language, and criminally intimidated and prevented Narsilal and members of his family from leaving the house. Narsilal somehow managed to apprise the Police of the affair, who came to the spot and dispersed the riotous assembly. Subsequently the then Crown Advocate instituted criminal proceedings against Mr. Mascarenhas and his servants and having made out a "prima facie" case, the then judge issued processes against them. Mr. Mascarenhas thereupon filed an "agravo" in the High Court of Goa against the making of the "prima facie" case, which was argued in its turn and dismissed. Mr. Mascarenhas then appealed against the decision of the Goa High Court to the Supreme Tribunal de Justice in Lisbon which confirmed the decison of the Goa High Court, the result being that the charge against Mr. Mascarenhas became ripe for hearing. The records of the Damaun Court undoubtedly contain very old cases which have remained shelved by the previous judges for many years and have yet to be disposed of, and the present Judge Mr. Castro who is evidently working hard to clear up the arrears fixed Monday the 29th ultimo to proceed with the case.

Mr. Vidal, the Crown Advocate, led evidence for the prosecution and Mr. Fernandes an advocate defended the accused.

Among other evidence, the Makrani accused, who was confronted in Court with Mr. Mascarenhas proved that the servants had acted according to the explicit instructions of Mr. Mascarenhas who was severely cross-examined by the Crown Advocate.

The Makrani accused, being questioned by the Judge, whether he would take a man's life if he was told by his employer to do so, answered unabashed that most certainly he would and leave his employer to bear the consequences.

After the close of the evidence for the Prosecution and defence, the learned Judge delivered his judgment making strong strictures on the conduct of the accused Mascarenhas and convicted all the accused of the charges preferred against them and sentenced the accused Mr. Mascarenhas to three month's imprisonment with the alternative of a daily fine of Rupees five, and the other accused to 6 days' imprisonment with the alternative of paying 4 annas per day.

Mr. Mascarenhas intends to appeal against this decision to the High Court of Goa which has power to enhance the sentence or commute it.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY.)

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Candy, on taking his seat on the bench yesterday, said that by order of the Chief Justice all the courts were closed that day as a mark of respect to the memory of the late General Duncan. He would deliver his judgment in the partition suit recently heard before him, and then close his court also for the day.

A HINDU PARTITION SUIT.

BALLARAM BHASKERJEE VS. RAMCHANDRA BHASKERJEE AND OTHERS.

THE plaintiff's claim was that an account of the estate of Bhaskerjee Bhicajee, and of the property acquired out of the joint funds, might be taken, that the same might be partitioned, and that the share of the plaintiff therein might be ascertained and delivered to him; and that the first defendant might be ordered to account for his management of the same, etc. Mr. D. Bahadurjee and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kirkpatrick and Mr. Manker, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, appeared for the first defendant.

Mr. Justice Candy, in delivering judgment, said:—In this suit the plaintiff claims partition of land and immoveable property situated in Bombay and at Vavia in the Thana District. The parties all live in Bombay. The preliminary question arises as to the jurisdiction of the Court to try such a suit. This question depends upon the construction of clause 12 of the Letters Patent of this Court (reads the clause). The uniform practice of the three High Courts at Bombay, Calcutta, and Madras has apparently been to construe Clause 12 as if it ran as follows:—"The said High Court in the exercise of its ordinary orginal civil jurisdiction shall be empowered to receive, try, and determine suits of every description, (a) in the case of suits for land or other immoveable property such land or property shall be situated either wholly, or in case the leave of the Court shall have been first obtained, in part within the local limits of the ordinary original jurisdiction of the said High Court, or (b) in all other cases the cause of action shall have arisen either wholly, or, in case, the leave of the court shall have been first obtained, in part within the local limits of the ordinary orginal jurisdiction of the said High Court, or of the defendant at the time of the commencement of the suit shall dwell or carry on business or personally work for gain within such limits." I confess, were the matter "res integra," I should be inclined to doubt the correctness of the above construction, but there are obvious difficulties, in whatever way we regard the clause, and I am not prepared after this lapse of time to question the uniform practice of all the courts. As authorities for the proposition that the words about leave being first obtained apply both to suits for land or other immoveable property, and (b) to all other cases, I may refer to the Judgment of Norman J. in Frasana Mayi Dasi vs. Kadambini Dasi, III B. L. R., at page 87, followed by Phear J., who alluded to the uniform practice; in S. M. Jagadamba Dasi vs. S.M. Padamani Dasi, VI B. L. R., 686, and by Sir A. Collins C. J., Parker J. and Shephard J. in Sheshgiri Rav vs. Rauna Rav., I. L. R. 19 Madras 448, and by West J. in Jairam Narayen Raje vs. Atmaram Narayen Raje, I. L. R., 4 Bo. 482. The words "in all other cases" in Clause 12 mean those suits in which immoveable property is not involved—per West J. idem. As authorities for the proposition that the condition as to defendant's residence or carrying on business relate solely to all other cases, and not to suits for land or other immoveable property, I may refer to the judment of Macpherson J. in Bibi Jan vs. Mirza Mohamad Hadi, I. Ind. Jur. N. S. 40, where it was held that as the land was not within the local jurisdiction, the suit could not be entertained by the Court merely on the ground that defendant was personally dwelling in Calcutta; and to the judgment of Phear J. in Khelul Chandar Ghose vs. Minto, 1. Ind. Jur. N.S. 426, where it was held that as defendant dwelt within the local limits the Court had jurisdiction, unless it was a suit for land not within the local limits. Further support for the proposition may be obtained from the fact that it has never been apparently contended that a defendant residing in Bombay could be sued in the Bombay High Court for land, say in Calcutta, simply because the defendant resided in Bombay. That a suit for partition of landed property is a land there can be no doubt. (See judgment of Phear J. in a former stage of the above noticed case at p. 40 of VI. B. L. R.) Applying the above law to the present case it is seen that it is a suit for land partly in Bombay and partly at Vavia in the Thana district. No leave of the Court has been obtained under Clause 12 of the Letters Patent. Therefore this Court has no jurisdiction to entertain the suit as regards the property at Vavia. So much cannot be denied; but the learned counsel for defendant goes further, and says that, as this suit is a suit for partition, it must include all the property alleged to be liable to partition, and as it cannot be so framed without the leave of the court having been first obtained, the suit is in its inception bad, and should be dismissed. I held that the suit could proceed as regards immoveable property in Bombay, and my reasons for so holding were as follows:—The case of Panchanan Mullick vs. Shib Chandar Mullick, I.L.R., 14 Cal. 835, was a suit on all fours with the present one. Trevelyan J. held that the suit was not liable to be dismissed on the ground that partial partition of a property cannot be granted, but the claim might be decreed as far as the property within the jurisdiction was concerned. Mr. Mayne says (5th Edition, Sec. 452): "Every suit for partition should embrace all the joint family property, unless different portions of it lie in different jurisdictions, in which case suits may be brought in the different courts to which the property is subject." And though all the cases quoted by Mr. Mayne in his note to the above passage do not apparently entirely support his proposition, one of them (Saba Rav vs. Rama Rav 3, M. I. A. 190, 370) is strongly in favour of it. That case had reference to Sections 11 and 12 of Act VIII of 1859; and Scotland C. J. and Ellis J. pointed out that the right of suit would no doubt have been absolute, and not, as it is, conditional on the leave of a superior court, if the provision had been intended to be imperative. So here it is optional with the plaintiff to obtain the leave of the court as being the Vavia property within the jurisdiction of the court. He has not done so, therefore the suit as regards the Vavia property is bad, but as regards the Bombay property it remains good. No doubt cases may be easily imagined in which it might be inconvenient for separate suits to be brought. Mr. Justice Norman alluded to this in the judgment quoted at page 40 ante:—"Partition suits are in all cases necessarily expensive enough. It would be most unfortunate if in all such cases we were obliged to say that two suits must be brought, one in the mofussil, and one within the local jurisdiction. The expenses would be doubled, and the decree would necessarily be far less satisfactory than that which would be arrived at when all the facts are before a single judge in the same suit." Here the facts connected with the Vavia property are quite distinct from those connected with the Bombay property. The former was acquired at a different time and under different circumstances. In Hari Narayan Brahme vs. Ganpatrao Daji (I. L. R. 7 Bo., 272, at p. 278) Kemball J. said:—"No doubt the rule that every partition suit shall embrace all the joint family property has been held to be subject to certain qualifications, as, for instance, where different portions of it lie in different jurisdictions, but I am not aware of any authority for the proposition that the mere number of suits for partition of property in the hands of the defendant can refuse to bring into the hotchpot any undivided property "held by himself" on the ground that it is situated within another jurisdiction. . . It is obvious that when plaintiff seeks to recover a share of property in the hands of the defendant, it is necessary for the Court to decide whether, under the circumstances of the case he is entitled to that partition." So here: The plaintiff seeking partition is not refusing to bring into hotchpot any undivided property held by himself. Defendant does not assert that the Pavia property is undivided and liable to partition; he strongly asserts the contrary. Similarly in the Calcutta case quoted above from VI., B.L.R., p. 134, Phear J, said:—I find nothing to make me think that the plaintiff must necessarily bring a suit, if he brings a suit at all, for partition of the whole of the joint property. . . . If on the part of his client (the defendant) he (the Advocate-General) can go further than he has done, and would give me ground for thinking that a fair and equitable division of the joint property could not be come to without bringing in the Mofussil property, and making that the subject of division together with the Calcutta property, I think I might possibly consider it right to stay the proceedings in this suit upon his undertaking to file a plaint within a reasonable time, embracing the whole of the property, and of course to ask for the necessary leave for that purpose. So here I could stay proceedings for the same object, or to enable plaintiff to file a suit in a Thana Court for the Vavia property, and to then apply to this court under Clause 13 of the letters patent for a removal of that suit to this court, when both suits could be consolidated and disposed of by one judge. But there is no necessity for such a course. The question as to the Vavia property stands on its own footing quite apart from the Bombay property. Plaintiff wishes this suit as to the Bombay property to be disposed of on its own merits. He is willing to run the risk of his suit in a Thana court for the Vavia property, if he should have a suit, being met with the plea that he relinquished his claim for the Vavia property, when he could have legally sued for the same by first obtaining the leave of the court, and that, therefore, his second suit is bad. I express no opinion on such a plea. I have simply to deal with the Bombay property. As to that property on the merits, the following facts are admitted or proved beyond doubt. Many years ago Bhaskerjee left his relatives and whatever family property there was at Vavia and came to earn his living in Bombay. This was at any rate before his eldest son (Ram chandra, first defendant) was born in 1833. Bhasker was then living with wife in Vithalwadi, where also his youngest sons were born—viz., Shitaram about 1849, Balaram (plaintiff) about 1850, and Srikrishna about 1853. There were also three daughters. Bhasker was a Custom pass-writer, and apparently earned from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 a month for eight months at least in a year. The eldest son, Ramchandra, it will be noticed, was much older than his brothers, and of course he became capable of earning a salary long before they did. In 1858 he was married, and in that year he also began to earn a regular salary, which, though small at first (Rs. 10), gradually increased till in 1881 he was earning Rs. 88; and in 1882 he retired on a pension of Rs. 41 odd. In 1881 or 1882 Bhasker's wife, the mother of these sons, died. From that time the eldest son, Ramchandra, managed the family affairs. His wife was the senior lady in the house, and the father, Bhasker, was getting old. In December, 1897 he died; but, prior to that in 1893, he and his family had removed from Vithalwadi to the Khattargalli house, the subject of the present suit. It was purchased in the name of Ramchandra in partnership with one Sakharam, whose share was subsequently partitioned off. In Ramchandra's share he and his father and brothers all lived together. Four months after his father's death, i.e., in 1898, Shitaram (who had been married in 1854, and who in 1866 began to earn a salary, all or most of which he handed over to the family manager) left the Khattargally house, and with his wife resided separately from the other members of the family. With his own earnings he subsequently purchased a house for Rs. 800, which, after his death in 1881, his widow, Savit

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is not quite plain why the Admiralty have lately taken to breaking up their inspection of the dockyards, making, as it were, three bites at a cherry, observes a service paper. If their lordships desired to pass a longer period of time at each yard than was possible when they were all visited in one progress, the advantage in the new system would be obvious, but this does not appear to be the case. Mr. Goschen, with Sir Frederick Richards and the Controller, inspected Sheerness on Saturday last, but they did not devote more than that day to the visit; indeed, the whole business was over in time for lunch. And yet their lordships appear to have been shown a good deal. After going over the barracks, in which there are now upwards of 900 men attached to the Sheerness School of Gunnery they proceeded to the parade ground and reviewed the blue jackets. After this they visited the drill batteries and then the pigeon loft, where the work of training pigeons for naval service has now been carried on for some months, and with a fair amount of success. Then the dockyard was inspected, the various workshops, and the basins and docks. Here the Proserpine and Pomone are completing for sea, the Buzzard and Speedy are refitting, and two new sloops, the Condor and Rosario, are in course of construction. The Sheerness establishment is not a large one, and one could walk all round it in less than an hour; but the shortness of the visit paid by their lordships is probably to be accounted for by the practice which the naval lords now make of frequently running down to these places.

Some extended details have recently been given in an American contemporary, regarding points of interest in the Alabama type of battleships now building for the United States Navy. From these we observe that the length on the load-water line is 368 feet, and over all 373 feet 9 inches; the breadth moulded 72 feet, and extreme 72 feet 2 1-2 inches. Forward, these ships will have a freeboard of 20 feet; amidships, 19 feet 10 inches; and aft, 13 feet 3 inches. The mean draught with 800 tons of coal, an 60 per cent. each of coals and ammunition on board will be 23 feet 6 inches, the displacement being 11,520 tons. The area of the midship section is given as 1,013 square feet, and the area of the load-water plane at 16,900 square feet, the moment to alter trim one inch being 923·35, and the tons per inch of immersion 47·33. The wetted surface is equal to 35,300 square feet, and the rudder area to 225 square feet. The maximum helm angle is 35 degrees to either side. With all stores, provisions, ammunition, and 1,200 tons of coal on board, the mean draught will be 24 feet 7 inches, the corresponding displacement equally 12,140 tons, and the metacentric height, at this draught, 4 feet 6 inches, with a range of stability of 65 degrees. The maximum righting arm is given as 30 inches, and the maximum righting moment at 33,350 foot-tons.

The Expedition to Khartoum is affording several commanding officers their first opportunity of seeing active service. Lieutenant-Colonels Money, Northumberland Fusiliers, and Collingwood, Lancashire Fusiliers, have not as yet been under fire. Colonel Martin, commanding the 21st Lancers, has as his only war experience the bloodless Bechuanaland Expedition, and Lieutenant-Colonel Forbes, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, has not seen service since, as a young subaltern, he gained mention in despatches at Ahmed Khel in the last Afghan War. Colonel Villiers Hatton, commanding the 1st battalion Grenadier Guards in Brigadier-General Lyttelton's brigade, will also get his first chance after upwards of twenty-eight years' soldiering in the Household Brigade, and the same experience comes to the 21st Lancers, as the present day the only regiment in the service without any record of active service on its colours.

It is believed that the German War Department will demand from the Reichstag a special credit to permit of the organisation of three battalions of military telegraphists. The service has grown to such importance that it can no longer be made a sort of appendage to the work of the pioneers. The 5th company of the battalion of pioneers of the guard, which for two years has been attached to the School of Military Telegraphy, will, it is expected, supply officers and trained men as the nucleus of the proposed new formations.

A writer in the Kolnische-Zeitung has been discussing the existing organisation of the German artillery in relation chiefly to the introduction of the new quick-firing gun. The peace strength at the present time is 447 field and 47 horse batteries, making, with six field batteries attached to the Juterbog school, a total of 500 batteries. This writer is satisfied with the number, but he expresses the hope that the Artillery "Abtheilungen," which comprise three or four batteries, according to circumstances, may be reorganised by the conversion of certain horse batteries into mounted batteries. He agrees that horse-batteries are absolutely indispensable to cavalry divisions, but contends that twenty of these batteries would suffice, while field batteries are not less essential for the corps artillery. Generally speaking the well-informed writer of the "Zeitung" is pleased with things as they are. He would not organise any new batteries, but would supply more horses to those which exist. It is open to question, he remarks, whether the guns in the horse batteries should not be reduced to four, but no such thought can be entertained in regard to the field batteries. It is true that the firing of a battery must be greatly affected by the increased number of wounds, and that sometimes it may be impossible to get the utmost fire out of six guns but this, says the writer, is no sufficient reason for a step which would result in taking from the field batteries a great part of their value. This question of reorganisation has lately been a good deal discussed in Germany.

At a somewhat late date the report of the French Ministry of War on the recruitment of the Army in 1897 has been published. It appears that the young men upon the list as eligible to serve numbered 338,027, but that, after the exemptions under various rules and the adjournments of service until later periods, the total number embodied, including the postponements of 1894 and 1895, was 231,278, of whom 72,116 joined the colours for one year only, and 159,162 for two and three years. The infantry received 164,697, the cavalry 20,020, the artillery 34,191, the engineers 5,095, the transport branch 3,230, and the army service branch 6,114. Those who could neither read nor write were 4·95 per cent. of the whole, and those who could only read 1·49 per cent. Men who could just read and write were 13·49 per cent., and those whose education was a little more developed 73·12 per cent. The rest had either gained certificates or were graduates, or men whose education had not been reported on. In regard to occupations, agricultural labourers were far greater in number than men from other stations of life, being 42·24 per cent. of the whole. The average height of those in the 1896 list was 5ft. 4in., but it is curious to read that the height of 27,599 could not be verified.

The French officer who led the expedition into Sookot on the West Coast of Africa, which recently caused such unpleasantness between England and France, has paid the penalty of his rashness and inexperience with his life, this officer, his interpreter, M. Olive, and six soldiers having been murdered by the natives. Sokoto is well within the British sphere.

A great review of all the Russian troops of the guard and the 37th Infantry Division, now at Krasnoeselo, took place there on July 30. This review, which usually takes place as a *finale* to the autumn manœuvres, came off earlier this year in honour of the King of Roumania, who was present in the uniform of the 18th (Vologda) Regiment of Russian Infantry, of which he was only a few days since named honorary chief. The Crown Prince of Roumania was also present. The troops which took part in the review consisted of 72 battalions of infantry and 42 squadrons of cavalry, 14 sotnias of Cossacks, 168 field artillery, and 38 horse artillery guns. The whole force was under the command of the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, the 1st Cavalry Division under the Grand Duke Paul Alexandrovitch, whilst various other grand dukes were on the ground with their regiments.

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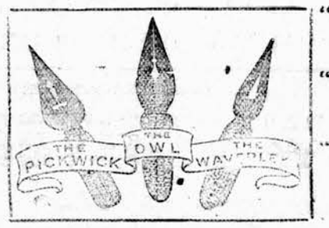

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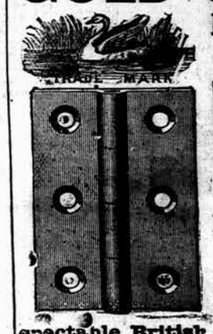

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1898. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.

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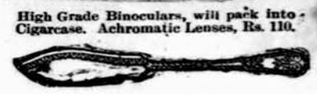

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